

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 8, 1911

NUMBER 15

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J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

Southern Circulation

There are 889 cotton mills in the South and the journal which reaches the office only could therefore have only 889 subscribers among Southern cotton mills if it secured a subscription from every one of them.

A Northern journal which secured subscriptions from half of them would be doing remarkably well and 500 subscribers among Southern cotton mills is about all that any of them have obtained.

A Southern textile journal that carries live personal news and practical articles each week has a much larger field as it goes not only to the office but to the superintendents, overseers, second hands, dyers and master mechanics.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 8, 1911

NUMBER 15

Cotton Goods in Bolivia

(Continued from last week.)

REPORT OF FORMER COMMERCIAL AGENT

W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

The chief article shipped by Argentina is live stock, as its flour and sugar cannot compete under present conditions with those from Chile and Peru. From foreign nations the main article shipped this way is cotton goods, and for 1906 the Bolivian figures show the imports of cotton goods through the customs station at Tarija (few coming by way of Tupiza) as follows: Germany, \$66,805; United Kingdom, \$43,277; United States, \$23,034; Belgium, \$2,920; France, \$1,762; Italy, \$1,390. The principal exports by this route are bismuth, tin, and coca.

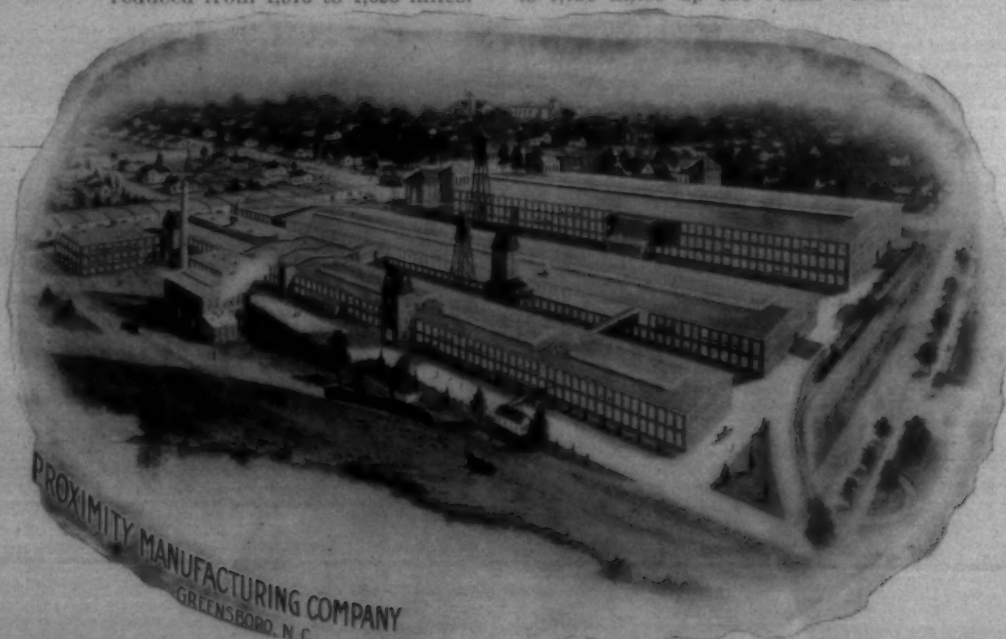
rapids of the Maderia to the Bolivian customs station of Villa Bella, situated at the point where the Mamore and Beni Rivers unite to form the Maderia. Manaoas is 110 miles above Serpa, opposite the mouth of the Madeira River, but according to Brazilian law all steamers navigating the Amazon, not excepting the Madeira River boats, have to make Manaoas a landing station both ways. If goods could be transferred at Serpa, the distance from Para to Villa Bella would be reduced from 1,915 to 1,695 miles.

more difficult points. From Europe to Villa Bella by this route now takes 40 days, of which 20 are required from San Antonio to Villa Bella, while from Villa Bella to Europe takes 22 days, of which 10 are required to get past these rapids.

Paraguay River Route.

Puerto Suarez is situated in the extreme east of Bolivia, on the Paraguay River, 11 miles above the Brazilian port of Corumba and on the opposite side of the river, and is 1,736 miles up the Plata. Parana

gation of the upper river. The bulk of the trade, however, seems to be in the hands of the Lloyd Brasileiro, which runs one through steamer a month to Corumba, and here the goods are transferred to launches and carried to Puerto Suarez. As the goods pass through Brazilian waters in getting to this port the shipping documents must be shown to the Corumba customs, as if the goods were for entrance into Brazil, and the consignee or despachante must sign a bond for the Brazilian duties, from which he is released on receipt of a statement from the Bolivian customs of the entrance of the goods into Puerto



Amazon Route.

The Amazon route affords an outlet for the rubber of the north-eastern section of the Territory of Colonias and the northern section of Beni Department, but owing to the high charges and the difficulty of getting goods past the rapids of the upper Madeira the imports by this route are small. From the Brazilian port of Para goods are carried up the Amazon River to Manaoas, 925 miles, in ocean liners, mainly those of the Booth Line and the Lloyd Brasileiro. At Manaoas the goods are transferred to river boats and go 800 miles to San Antonio, on the Maderia River. Here they are transferred to canoes and carried 190 miles up the 14 great

By the treaty of 1902 Brazil agreed to build a 124-mile railroad around the rapids of the upper Madeira (the land route is much shorter than the river route) from San Antonio, on the Maderia, to Guajaramerim, on the Mamore, including a branch to Villa Bella. The work is being pushed by American contractors, but at heavy cost of lives and money. When completed, this will greatly stimulate the fine rubber section of northern Bolivia and the Acre Territory, as the commerce of this section is held back by the difficulties encountered and high charges required along the 190 miles of rapids, where in many cases the goods have to be landed and carried around the

and Paraguay Rivers from Buenos Aires. This route affords an outlet for the small rubber and coffee production of Santa Cruz Department, but the imports are small because from the port to the city of Santa Cruz it is 391 miles by pack train and the Department is sparsely inhabited by Indians who require few foreign goods. There is a wagon road between these points, but this section suffers so much from heavy rains and inundations that the road is not usually passable for wheeled conveyances of any kind. The Mihanovich Line runs steamers from the Rio Plata ports up to Asuncion, where goods are transferred to smaller steamers of the same line for the navi-

Suarez. The charges at Corumba amount to at least 1 per cent of the value of the goods. It is curious to note that the charge from Corumba to Puerto Suarez by launch is more than the charge for the river freight from Buenos Aires to Corumba, though the latter is high. On general merchandise the charge is 7 Argentine gold pesos, or \$6.75, per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds), for the 1,725 miles from Buenos Aires to Corumba, while for the 11 miles from Columbia to Puerto Suarez it is 20 bolivianos, or \$7.79, per metric ton.

Continued on page 9

Opening, Mixing and Picking

May Contest.

Next week we hope to conclude the thirty-three articles contributed to the contest on "Opening, Mixing and Picking" and the following week the judges will announce their decision and the winners will receive the prizes.

Each judge will be asked to name the best and also the second best articles.

A vote for first place will count one vote while a vote for second place will count one half vote.

If an article receives two votes for first place and three votes for second place, its total vote will be 3 1-2.

We have selected practical men for judges and we believe their decision will be fair to all.

Correction of Error.

It appears that we made an error in the settings given by "Evener" in his article printed on May 11.

The setting as given by him are as follows:

First machine with three blade beater making 1050 R. P. M., beater from feed roll 1-4 inch, beater from grid bars (top) 7-8 inch, beater from grid bars (bottom) 2 inches, grid bars from feed roll 1 3-8 inches.

Second machine with two blade beater making 1480 R. P. M., beater from feed roll 3-16 inch, beater from grid bars (top) 3-8 inch, beater from grid bars (bottom) 7-8 inch, grid bars from feed roll 3-4 inch.

Third machine (or intermediate) with two blade beater making 1480 R. P. M. Beater from feed roll 1-8 inch, beater from grid bars (top) 1-4 inch, beater from grid bars (bottom) 3-4 inch. Grid bars from feed roll 5-8 inch.

Fourth machine (or finisher) with three winged carding beater, making 1250 R. P. M. Beater from feed roll 1-16 inch, beater from grid bars (top) 1-4 inch, beater from grid bars (bottom) 3-4 inch, grid bars from feed roll 5-8 inch.

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.

WHEN cotton is shipped to the spinner it is, owing to the pressure it has undergone during packing, in a matted and undesirable state, and the first operation necessary is the opening out of the bale. This sometimes is done by hand, especially in mills of the smaller size, but at the present day it is most generally effected by a machine—a bale breaker—from which several advantages are derived.

It is desired to get the cotton in the very best of condition for the later processes and this can be accomplished only by putting the fibres in a loose or fluffy state as early as possible.

As is well known, the cotton when received contains a large quantity of trash and dirt and, if it is then put through several sets of heavily fluted, well drafted rollers, and conveyed both to and from these rolls by a latticed apron, it will be well opened and much foreign matter will be eliminated. Of course great caution must be used here against damaging the fibres; but if the top rolls are not over-weighted there is comparatively small danger along this line.

The above device, in the hands of a skillful man, will give most surprising economical results where mixes or blends are practiced in a mill. But to be successful a thorough knowledge of the different characteristics of the cottons obtainable are very necessary as the points to be considered are of first importance among them being the spinning qualities, length of staple, shade, price and waste. Of these, length of staple should have first consideration, as will be readily seen if the stock be noticed in the later drawing processes. The rollers being hard to properly adjust on a mixture of unequal fibres and in twisting, the shorter fibres will not be able to grip the adjacent ones as well as will those of greater length. So, not being properly twisted in, a "oozy" yarn is the result. But if length of staple are equal, the spinning qualities of different cottons are liable to make their mixture unpracticable. Thus a harsh, wiry Indian or China cotton and a soft American would make a most unsuitable mixture, no matter how well their length of staple might coincide as the drastic treatment necessary for the India or China is ruinous to the more delicate American staple. The color of the cottons to be mixed also

calls for careful forethought and study, for upon this, greatly depends the appearance of the finished yarn. For instance, some cottons as Egyptian, are deeply colored and would be most undesirable where a white yarn was necessary; but if, by careful blending, a desirable tint could be matched, then the highly colored cottons could be used to great advantage.

At the present value of cotton, the element of cost should receive even more careful attention than ever. Suppose for example we were spinning 10,000 pounds of good middling at 15 cents, our cost of raw stock would be \$1,500, while, if by experiment, we had found that a mixture in equal proportions of middling at 13 1-2 cents and middling fair at 16 cents, would give the same results, then by the use of this mixture our lot would only cost 1,475. But, after taking up the question of waste, in the above mix, we should find most probably that our apparent saving was really a loss. However, the above was used only as an illustration, as by a careful blending of different stocks a most surprising difference in this cost may be affected along certain lines of goods.

Having determined the grade, or mixing, to be used, the next thing is to produce it. If mixed by hand, cotton is usually taken successively from several different bales and spread upon the floor of the mixing bin, and so on until the mix is complete. If mixed by aid of the bale breaker, before mentioned, the several bales are opened and a handful from each bale in rotation, is placed upon the feed apron and thus carried to the rollers, which in turn discharges it on another lattice apron, and in this manner the cotton is delivered in a loose, fluffy, and much cleaner condition at some convenient point to the pickers.

The feed apron of the "breaker picker" should be so driven that slippage is entirely avoided, and to do this, the largest pulleys that can conveniently be used should be employed. The apron should be strong enough to avoid bagging and should be supported by two or three sets of idler pulleys in between. After passing through the evening device at the top of this apron, the cotton is beaten off by a rapidly revolving (700 or 800 Rev.) evener or stripper on to latticed apron and then to the feed rolls. It is worthy of attention here to note that the rapidity of this stripper acts as a beater, and leads to considerable elimination of trash and dirt.

The cotton when it is now brought to the beaters, is struck by the blades and thrown against the grids and through them much of the dirt and seed is thrown. It should always be remembered that it is bad policy to strike the cotton with a blade so dull that it will not give a good sharp blow, as the risk of damage to the fibres is much greater by a blade shaped so as to have a crushing effect. The grids just under these blades, are made with raised or ridged surfaces, against which the cotton strikes, and between each pair of these is an opening through which the dirt is ejected. The distance between the blades and the inner surface of the grids should not be too great, as in that event, much of the cotton would be drawn up by the air current and receive no beating effect. If, on the other hand, the space is too small the cotton is liable to be damaged. A distance of 3-8 inch should be sufficient at the side, and slightly greater at the bottom of the beater box. There is some difference of opinion with regard to the employment of two or three blade beaters, and good theories have been advanced for both types; but, no matter which is used, about 50 good sharp blows for each inch of cotton delivered should give good results.

The problem of regulating the air currents in a picking room is most important and its proper manipulation depends upon such a number of things that care must be taken in placing as well as running the machines. Generally speaking, the object is to establish only sufficient suction to draw the cotton evenly on the cages. The force given by the beater being enough to throw the cotton forward far enough to come within reach of this suction.

Sometimes a lap has a ragged, uneven edge, the cause of which is not easily discovered. It may, most often, be taken for granted that the fan is not working properly, or that the dampers are not properly set. In either case, the effect is to have the cotton all drawn to one side of the cage. If there should be trouble with "split laps" the cause is most surely that of the air current not strong enough to attach the cotton to both cages equally. The remedy is obvious, regulate the draft so that the suction will be on the top cage principally.

After passing the cages the sheet of cotton is passed through the calender rolls and rolled into a lap, under pressure received from the

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friction under the front of the machine, that is familiar to all.

The cotton is now fed to the succeeding picking machinery in the form of these laps, four being the usual number and are placed upon a latticed apron, by which they are unrolled and delivered to the feed rolls and beaters very similar in construction to the ones previously described.

It is often the practice to make various mixes at this point by putting up two or three laps of one variety and one of another. As only a small portion of the lap is torn off at a time and thrown into the machine, the mixing should be quite thorough. This is also aided by the attenuation of the lap. Thus any irregularity in weight is diminished, and at the same time the fibres are thoroughly mixed. The finished lap should be straight and smooth on the edges and of an equal and even substance throughout, and no other should satisfy a practical manager.

"Con."

Number Twenty-Seven.

OPENING, Mixing and Picking is one important part in cotton manufacturing and it is one problem we all should solve, if possible, so I will give my ideas about opening.

If we run two grades of cotton into one grade of yarn and want to use half of each grade in the mixing, take about four bales of each grade, making a total of eight bales, in the opening room. Lay them around in a ring-like manner and take the bagging and ties off and then begin mixing. Throw a few hands full from each bale up in one pile until the eight bales are all mixed up.

The pile after the eight bales are mixed should not be over six or seven feet high so the picker hand can pick up the cotton from the bottom to the top of the pile until it is all used up.

I think that it would be much better if we have room to keep two piles like this opened up at one time so while using one pile the other would be drying.

Second method—I think this is the surest way to get the cotton mixed properly. Take middling and light tinges for an example. Open up the middling in a pile to itself and then open up the tinges in a pile to itself. Run it separate on the picker, making two kinds of laps. Take two laps of the middling cotton from the picker and then place them on the intermediate lapper apron and take two laps of the light tinges from picker and place them on the intermediate lapper apron with the middling cotton. That makes one half of each grade running through the mill regular all the time.

In mixing in waste in the good cotton we find it better to run it separate on picker and mix it on the intermediate. By good care any carder can mix his waste, card strip and shoddy just like he wants to on his intermediate lapper.

We all know or should know that the machines must be in good running order at all times to get good result. The fixer must keep his eyes open and see that the aprons don't have any tendency to stop while making laps, as this causes thin places in the laps.

We have trouble sometimes with laps splitting but this is due to various causes, such as excessive fan speeds improper division of the

air current, oil dropping on the cotton, etc.

The air current should not be too strong and should be the same thing on both sides the picker to make good laps and if laps continue to split take out plate next to screen at back and drill a row of holes from one end to the other about three inches apart. Fill the holes with wooden pegs and then take a raw hide and cut strings about 1-2 inch wide and long enough to reach to center of screen and then tack them to this plate. Those raw hide strings will keep the cotton slick on bottom side and will certainly stop the lap splitting business.

Next thing is to have a good responsible man for the picker tender and then stay right behind him and see that he does the work right. He should keep the hopper of the picker as near half full all the time as he possibly can, and by so doing we will get the laps from the picker all the same weight or near the same weight.

By getting good even laps from the breaker picker we will save the eveners of a great deal of work.

The pickers must be kept clean inside to get good laps and cleaned outside for appearances.

Eveners belts should be of good leather belting and supple and should run about the center of the cones when the right amount of cotton is going through to make the required weight of lap. This will give one-half the cone each way for the belt to do its work. Picker machines should be oiled twice a day so that bearing will not heat and wear. The fixer should look after gears and see that they are in good shape and not slipping.

I make it my business to go around all my lappers and pickers every hour or two and look at the laps running on each machine and see if they are making a perfect lap.

There are lots of small things going on in the picker rooms that make large things in spinning rooms and if we don't make it right in the picker room we can't get it right when it reaches the spinning.

Z. V.

Number Twenty-Eight.

MOST people, such as managers, superintendents, overseers, second hands and fixers, who discuss these various subjects, start out on this subject, "Opening," as the first place. I do not, as I think the first place to start is with the man who is in charge.

The writer being an overseer has been in mills where the superintendent was in charge and gave that part his special attention, which I consider good.

Again I have been where the overseer had this in charge which I consider good if he is up to his business, and looks out for the duty entrusted to him to perform.

Now then we will take the men who have to do this. They should be good average workers and men who will do as they are directed, and if caught getting careless should be reprimanded about one time and next let loose. This latter method is the best I ever saw for stopping a lot of the trouble in this particular place.

Now we will come to the cotton and there is no doubt in my mind but that the best way to open is to have a room large enough for two days opening, and use from one part one day and the other the next

day, but this is the old way of doing things, and again it costs pretty heavy to build these rooms and the modern manufacturer wants results, such as regular weight, even yarn, quality and with as little waste as possible, without spending the money to arrange this big building, so if you have not got it what are you going to do to get it? The writer has been where the above mentioned system was in use and was in a mill eight years that used it, but do not believe they make as good stuff as we do, and our yarns have always found a ready sale.

Now we handle about 55,000 pounds of cotton a week and do not have this room so I will explain our process of "Opening" and we have to get quality and have good running work.

We take two to four bales of cotton at the time and open it up in a little room out to one side of cotton house where it is drawn to the second floor of mill into a condenser, and it strikes the condenser after passing through a rapidly revolving fan, in better form than if torn up by hand. Then another fan in connection with the condenser takes out a lot of dust, trash, dirt and specks and the cotton falls into a bin built between two breakers.

I like this system of opening better than old method.

The hopper should be kept with about an equal amount of cotton in it at all times, so as to give an even weight and the writer has his laps from breaker that goes into white warp or filling weighed about every hour in the day. Then again 2 or 3 times a week I go into the room, take the surplus laps from there and weigh them myself, and if they are not up to my standard they are torn up and run over.

I have lost some very good picker men because they had this to do over but I do not lose any now and consequently I have no trouble in getting weight.

I have noticed that most all articles on this important point seem to think that the weight ought to be controlled at the finishers, but I believe in starting after the weight and eveners of laps when you start the lap.

On all colored work I have my man to weigh every lap that comes from the breaker and if they vary 3 pounds they are carried back and run over, so consequently I do not have any shades. I have not had a kick on shades in six months, where it has always been the greatest trouble.

A machinery representative was in our mill not long ago and said he wanted to congratulate me on being the first man he ever saw weigh breaker laps. It is the only way to keep up with colors and numbers.

Screens should be kept in good shape and I take mine out about once a month so as to know they are in good shape and run free.

Beater blades and ends of beaters and boxes are cleaned every day, on my job and dust boxes emptied 3 or 4 times daily.

Set beaters to feed roll 1-8 to 3-16 of an inch, judgment being used as to the amount of cotton you are using. Grids about 1-4 of an inch and open enough to allow the motes to drop through without letting out cotton.

The writer on present job cut lapper room waste down one half and have no kick about dirty or spec'y work.

Have never seen it practiced on

breaker but I did make the change and it has proven to be the thing for us, that is we used the Kirshner beaters, three bar, about 1-100 turns. It makes a stronger lap and one that is less liable to split. My beaters run porcupine, 800; bar 1,100 on breaker, fans 1,200 to 1,300.

Intermediate about the same as on breaker as regards cleanliness and weighing. While here I begin to watch eveners and keep it at all times about middle of the cones, so as to increase or decrease if a lap chances to get out or there is a doubling which will occur with all lapper men sometimes.

Beaters and Bars all set the same, fans running rather swift as here they begin to claim more because the cotton is more open.

Finishers are looked after about the same as the other machines, and as we run a heavy lap we allow 1 pound variation, although judgment has got to be used here, the amount of cotton being put through the machinery, etc., being considered.

As we put 3,000 to 3,500 hundred pounds through ours, will just discuss or give my speeds on this. These finishers are Kitson. Fans 1,450 and Kirshner beaters 1,500. I wish to say that we have no split laps, if this is high speed. I make a 50 yard lap every eight minutes.

The writer has been in several mills both large and small and my experience is that a man can not use the same methods in all mills but a man by close observation, good judgment, and the will to do, can overcome most any trouble that comes before him. It, however, takes time for development and some good mill men think a man ought to make good in a short while, but a man on a run down job should have six months to a year and then you have time to learn the man and the man has time to learn you, the mill and your machinery, which he should have at heart as long as he is employed.

As this is my first article and is all original I hope some one may gain points of interest as I have obtained a lot of information by reading such articles.

Twelve Years Overseer.

Number Twenty-Nine.

THE subject of the present discussion of "Mixing and Picking," is an important factor in cotton manufacturing and must have the closest attention if we expect to make a finished product that will stand on its merits.

Cotton should never be fed directly from the bale into the hoppers and the manufacturers that allows this to be practiced can never expect to make and sustain a reputation for his finished goods.

Most of the Southern mills have their own cotton warehouses sufficient for storing a year's supply of cotton, the buyer being instructed to buy the grade best suited to the mills needs.

Now all who are familiar with the staple and its characteristics know that it is practically impossible to get every bale exactly the same in every respect, however cautious the buyer may be in selecting the grade best suited to the mill's requirements.

To get the best results where a mill uses only one grade of cotton it is the writers opinion that it should be classed into at least three

different lots, tagged and numbered, viz: 1, 2 and 3. Number 1 representing the best. Number 2 representing the medium and Number 3 representing the poorest cotton bought. Each class should be stored in separate warerooms and when making a mixing should be drawn upon in proportion to the number of each class you have in stock. In this way the stock in process will be practically uniform the year round.

The more cotton mixed at a time the better the results. However, the amount mixed has to be governed according to the space you have for this particular purpose.

Cotton should be opened and mixed at least twenty-four hours before starting it through the mill but, where the space for mixing will allow, it would be better to give it a longer period for expanding and conditioning. After receiving the required number of bales of each class to be mixed, open a proportionate amount of each and begin mixing by taking a small amount from each bale and spreading it as near equal as possible over the entire surface of the mixing room, thoroughly shaking and opening it up while putting it down. After this add a light sprinkling of waste, the same to be governed by the amount you may have on hand.

As all modern up-to-date mills are equipped with waste machines the waste referred to here is that which has been run through the waste pickers. Repeat these operations until mixing room is filled and allow it to stand until it becomes necessary to start it through the mill.

In order to make the mixing complete cotton must be properly handled from mixing stack to automatic feeder. Use the cotton from one full side of stack beginning at the bottom and taking it away perpendicularly.

Picker Room Speeds.

As a rule the speed of the beaters are fixed when the mill is constructed and are seldom if ever changed. With the average upland cotton, one inch staple, good results can be obtained with the following speeds: Three blade twenty inch beater, 950 to 1,400 R. P. M.; 2 blade 16 inch beater 1,250 to 1,400 R. P. M.; 3 blade 16 inch carding beater 1,250 to 1,400 R. P. M. Practically speaking the beater blades should have a surface speed of 5,500 to 6,000 feet per minute.

The speed of the fan must be governed by the conditions under which it is operated.

Where the fans have an open exhaust or exhaust directly into the dust room 650 to 750 R. P. M. will give good results, but where the fans exhaust into long conveying pipes with more or less crooks and turns it has a tendency to choke the draft and it sometimes becomes necessary to increase the speed of the fan to overcome this friction.

Good judgment must be exercised in regulating the speed of the fans as too strong an air current will cause heavy foreign matter that should drop through the grids to follow the good stock, besides causing split laps, while too low speed will allow good stock to fall through the grids besides causing the stock to form in bunches on the screens making the laps unlevel.

Owing to the different arrangements in picker rooms practical experience combined with common sense and good judgment is the only rule that can be successfully applied to the speed of the fan.

Picker Setting.

The setting of the beater must be governed by the length of the staple, the shorter the staple the closer the setting, the longer the staple the wider the setting.

For average 1 inch staple, beaters should be set 3-16 inch from feed roll and grid bars 1-2 inch at top and 5-8 inch at bottom.

Picker Room Management.

The two main objects of the picker is to free the staple from the heaviest impurities such as motes, leaf, sand and other foreign matter and form the staple into a sheet or lap of uniform thickness and even weight, before presenting it to the card. Imperfections in the work of the picker can never be entirely overcome by the processes that follow and will show up very effectively in the running of the work and the finished product.

Cleanliness should be observed in the picker room from beginning to end. Machines should be clean on the outside for the sake of general appearance. The inside of the machine and the working parts must be kept clean in order to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. Calendar rolls, screens and fed rolls should be taken down and cleaned once each month. The beater casings should be thoroughly cleaned on the inside twice each day and the eveners inspected daily to see that they are working properly and that there is nothing to obstruct their free and easy movement. The leathers over the ends of the screens must be renewed at regular intervals and kept free from tags or bad selvages on the laps will be the result.

Notice the condition of the beater blades for in order to do their work well they must have a good working edge.

Pickers should be oiled twice each day, however, this should not relieve the oiler of all responsibility, for owing to the high speed of some of the working parts of the picker the oiler should be constantly on the watch.

Picker aprons should be kept in good repair and at the proper tension. Aprons run too tight have a short life, besides causing a waste of power while too slack an apron will slip on the pulleys, causing thin places in the lap.

Never allow all full laps on the aprons at the same time. Keep them broken up so that the weight on the aprons will be as near equal as possible at all times.

Teach the help to butt the ends of the laps squarely together when laying them on the aprons explaining to them the evil results of lapping the ends over or leaving a blank space between them.

Finished laps should weigh within 1-2 pound of the standard weight otherwise they should be set back. The weight of the finished lap being fixed the weight of the laps on the preceding machines should be regulated accordingly.

Intermediate laps should be 3 to 4 pounds heavier than the finished laps. Breaker laps should be 3 to 4 pounds heavier than the intermediate laps. The eveners should be so adjusted that the eveners belt will run in the center of the evener cone when the laps are running at the standard weight.

Stock in the hoppers should be kept as near the same as possible at all times. Full and near empty hoppers will cause a correspondingly thick and thin laps.

Will say in conclusion that there

are many other minor details relative to the picker rooms that space will not allow us to mention, however, if these few simple rules and suggestions were strictly adhered to there are many evils which are sometimes charged to other processes that would speedily disappear.

In the mixing and picking we lay the foundation for good or bad running work. If this be properly done and the other processes get their share of attention it means good running work throughout the entire mill, a happy contented set of help, a finished product that will be a standard for quality and last but not least the business relatives will be more pleasant from the management down to the sweepers. Remington.

Number Thirty.

AS most mills have their cotton opened by hand in a space provided for this purpose, generally in the picker room I will deal exclusively with that system.

The objects for opening and mixing cotton are (1) To allow it to assume its normal condition. (2) To establish an average quantity of grade in the mixing.

As to the first when cotton is compressed it is subjected to a great pressure, therefore it should be well torn up so that it may expand and become itself again before working.

As to the second, theoretically to make an even, smooth yarn we should have all the fibers the same length, strength and cleanliness.

This is impossible because several bales of cotton even those raised on the same plantation will not be the same, and this variation will be greater in a lot that is raised under different climatic conditions. Therefore to neutralize this variation we resort to the mixing of the bales.

A good method is to open a bale and scatter it over the entire opening space and another in the same way and so on until the room is full and then have the picker hand feed from the side of the pile.

A mixing should be as large as space will allow for the larger the mixing the easier it is to keep the work regular for a considerable length of time. The reason for this is that no two mixings are the same, this being due not only to the variation found in different bales but also to atmospheric changes. It's a good idea to have two opening rooms so that we may be feeding off one pile while the other is drying.

The reason for this is that if the cotton is allowed to stand for some time in a room where the temperature and humidity are the same as that in which it will be worked, it will be found that the work will run better all through the mill, make stronger and even yarn and consequently less waste than when fed directly off the bale.

As to the pickers they, like other machines, throughout the mill have their objects and we should never be satisfied with a mere roll of cotton, but try to attain the objects for which they were built.

They have for their object the removal of dirt, seed, etc., and the separating of the tufts of cotton so that it will be more easily worked at the next process, which is the forming of the cotton in an even sheet and winding it on a roller.

To attain these we must have

everything properly adjusted. The feed roller should be set the proper distance from the beater, if this setting is too wide the cotton will be knocked off in bunches and if too close the fibers will be injured. This should be governed by the staple of cotton and the diameter of feed roll.

A good setting for ordinary one inch cotton and three inch feed roll is three sixteenth of an inch from roll to beater.

The grid bars should be set so as to allow as much dirt, seed, etc., to fall through with the least amount of good cotton.

The velocity of the fans has a great deal to do with the amount of dirt or cotton falling through for if the current is too strong it will carry the good cotton through and lots of dirt with it and cause laps to split. On the other hand if it is too weak the cotton will not be properly drawn to the screens and much good cotton will be taken to the waste house.

Therefore, we must find an air current that will allow the removal of the greatest amount of dirt with the least amount of cotton.

The lap should be firm at all points. If one end is soft see if the air passages are open and screen free of lumps. If on the breaker the condenser may not be feeding evenly across the machine. Splitting is very common on all pickers and is caused by a number of things, such as excessive fan speed as has already been mentioned, too much speeder waste or oil dripping on the cotton.

Last but not least we should have the very best man obtainable to run the picker for a poor picker hand will cause more uneven and bad running work than any other one thing in the mill.

A good man will cost more but he will repay the difference that it may take to secure him over an inexperienced man, in breaks and even running work. Matters not how competent your picker hand is don't have too much confidence in him but weigh a few laps daily.

The overseer should personally inspect each machine at least once a week to see if there is not something that should be adjusted.

Goup.

Number Thirty-One.

MIXING and picking is one of the most essential parts of cotton manufacturing, as an old adage goes: "Start right and end well."

Preliminary mixing of cotton is to open several bales, say 15 or 20, according to size of mill, and leave it a few days in loose condition. This allows the moisture to evaporate for cotton you know is a great absorbent.

It is very important for the carder or the one in charge of mixing to exercise good judgment in selecting his cotton. It should be regular, I mean staple same length, strength, etc., all right to obtain good work and even laps and yarn. Should some short and long staple be mixed together you reap the results all through the mill and especially in the yarn, as you have a poor thread.

Ragged thread is caused by the short and long fiber not twisting together uniformly, for you cannot get the same grip on the short fiber as the long with your twisting process.

A good automatic feeder adds its

Talks on Loom Fixing No. 4

BY
GEO. RICE

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin

Miss picks, double picks, and related imperfections in the goods can be traced to defects in the harness chain. The mechanism of the harness chain like any other part of the loom, is subjected to more or less wear and tear in making of the textures. As time passes the links get worn badly. Not long since I happened to be in a weave room in which there was considerable complaint concerning the imperfections in the cloth. I visited the inspection room where the cloth inspector had his pieces of goods running over a roller suspended overhead. He could stand back of the running cut and as the cloth roll was opposite a window it was very easy to see any imperfections in the goods. In the cut he was examining there were several miss-picks of the filling plainly visible. I was told that this cut was a fair sample of a number of other cuts coming from the same weave room. The weavers and the fixers had been called to the inspecting room. Both claimed that the filling was poor and caught on again after having broken off, thereby making the miss-picks. Other excuses were offered. I examined the looms and found several instances of worn harness chains. I handled some of the chains and was surprised to find that the links were as badly worn at the holes. In fact some of the links were so badly worn that the ends were at the points of breaking out. In addition to this, I noticed that some of the chain ball bars had been in use so long that the bars were cut into at the terminals by the edges of the steel links.

efficiency to good mixing, and the breaker comes in for its part of the responsibility as to good mixing and even laps.

These machines should have proper attention as to their drafts or air currents, as a back draft on either makes dirty laps and dirty laps will more easily split. However, the fan draft should not be severe enough to drive the good cotton through the grids, but at the same time you must set your grids and regulate your air so all foreign matter will drop down to be taken out with the motes, etc.

Pickers. This machine should have special attention paid to it. Just lots of things happen here that cause very inferior and uneven laps. Be very careful to see that there is enough pressure along the top feed roll, so the beater striking your cotton off will do so all the way across and evenly and not take it off in slugs or bunches. Look well after the beater journals and do not allow them to run hot or become worn. Screens should be kept in tip top shape and perfectly round, if not, and they have flat places in them, your cotton goes to this weak point.

Gears driving them should all be set snug up and not allowed to slip, for the least hesitation on your screen makes thick and thin

This of course produced loss of motion. The cylinder had to carry the defective pattern chains over in the usual way and the loss of motion made the balls on the bars fail to get into position in time to properly execute their work in connection with the fingers of the harness jacks. Consequently the knife of the head motion would slip over some of the fingers of the jacks and the jacks would drop and the harness would go down and a miss-pick would be made. I advised that a complete complement of new chains be adopted. If you undertake to straighten out a lot of worn pattern chain parts by introducing a number of new links and new bars, you are going to get a bad combination as soon as you mix the new parts with the old and worn parts. With the links and bars equally worn on both sides you get an equal dragging of the chain and by adjusting the head motion you can take up and overcome a certain degree of wear. But when the parts are mixed and one side of the chain hangs longer than the other, due to one side being made up of worn parts and the other with new parts, then your real troubles begin. You simply cannot get the headmotion to perform its mission under such conditions. You have a right to insist that the old links, bars and chains in general be discarded and new parts purchased for your looms. The change should be made every few years in accordance with the amount of wearing to which the parts have been subjected.

Sometimes even when the wearing of the parts has been overcome

by the purchase of a new complement of chain fittings, miss-pick will be produced by the way in which the fixer himself does things.

In a mill in which there was trouble in the examining room as a result of imperfections in the finished goods I found that the trouble was not due to worn parts of the pattern chains but to the manner in which the parts of good chains were treated. In one instance the fixer had endeavored to take up some loss of motion on a chain bar by tying a bunch of cotton threads between two of the chain balls. It seems that in making up the chain the fixer had put on a sinker of too narrow size. Hence there was an interval of about a quarter of an inch that he could not account for on the bare bar. This would not do in the head motion, so to make up for this defect, instead of examining the sinkers to discover which one was too short, he tied in the bunch of threads. Of course this bunch of threads forced the balls or risers apart in the manner shown and threw the edges of the same over in such manner that the fingers of the jack playing on the inner ball slipped occasionally. Every slip meant that the harness would drop and each drop caused a miss pick.

This ran on for some time, it seems. The fixer tinkered at the picking and head motion of the loom and well nigh got the shuttle motion out of order before the bunch of threads was discovered and removed. Then the chain bar was taken out and refitted with new parts, after which the loom made no more miss-picks.

Then again the miss-picks can be traced to something the weaver

does even after the head motion has been fixed and the chains properly arranged by the careful fixer. I remember that a weaver puzzled one of us for quite a while by simply tying one of the harness rods with a cord.

A heedle had broken out of the loom and the weaver undertook to fix the defect by substituting a heedle of her own make. She used a cord for this purpose. In tying up the cord she drew the cord too tight. The entire harness rod with its wire heedles was distorted to the extent of depressing all of the heedle on that line. This depression resulted in making the threads of the shed of the warp system sink a little lower in the weaving. Consequently some of the threads were skipped by the shuttles. As all this occurred on the under side of the texture, the imperfect weaving was not noticed until the cut was off. Then there was trouble as the cloth was nearly ruined. The fixer was called to account for not making a closer inspection of the harnesses of the looms of his section to detect any piece of improper work on the part of the weaver. Of course, if the weaver had tied in the improvised heedle correctly, the thread it carried would have been woven in and no one would have noticed the difference. But the tying in was badly done, resulting in defects in the goods and loss to the mill and the fixer came near having a fine imposed upon him for his neglect.

Number Thirty-Two.

If you would have a good running mill you must have even yarn, and I have found that after one has decided on the staple of cotton we will use we must be very particular about buying the cotton. Get all of a year's supply from one locality if possible and grade every bale as fast as it is received.

If there is any difference in any lot make a record of it so as to know when and how to use it.

I prefer to have my opening room in my cotton house and blow the cotton through trunk to picker room.

Open up as many bales of each mark as will supply the mill for one or two weeks.

When feeding in the hopper of breaker picker keep it as near full as possible all the time.

See that eveners are kept clean and good belts on cones.

Be careful about putting laps on apron and match up ends good, so that they do not lap over. Do not let laps run out on apron. See that cages, fans, beaters and feed rolls are kept well cleaned and oiled. Aprons should be kept in first class condition.

We could write eight or ten pages on this question but it would all amount to the same thing if the

most important part is left out. That is, I believe that if any manufacturer would have his mill run good and get a good quality and large production, he should be willing to pay enough to secure a man with brains to take charge of what I call the foundation of good running work in any mill.

The machines themselves have no brains, and without a man that has brains and knows how to use them, the best machine in the world is of no use.

J. C. Mc.

Good at Arithmetic, But No Cook.

One morning at a late breakfast his wife broke out with:

"For goodness sake, John, how long did you boil these eggs?"

"Just as long as you told me to, my dear."

"Impossible. They're hard as bricks."

"I boiled them just twelve minutes."

"Twelve? Why, I told you that three minutes was long enough for an egg!"

"Yes, my dear—but I boiled four of them."—Exchange.

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Manufacturers****Dextrine in Finishing**

IT is often urged that Dextrine, when used in finishing, spoils the colors and also gives a hard feel to the goods. With regard to a question of this sort, one of great importance, having regard to the cheapness of Dextrine and its extensive use for dressing purposes, some such enquiry as is contained in this article is urgently needed. Only a short time ago the textile journals were asserting that Dextrine spoiled colors, especially white, and at the same time imparted a stiff handle. The writer is of the contrary opinion entirely, and has had many years' experience in the use of Dextrine.

When, towards the end of the 'eighties, light finishes, more like those used for wool, began to displace the stiff gelatine and starch finishes formerly universal for cotton goods, Dextrine was welcomed as a substance by means of which a heavy finish could be obtained without running counter to the change in fashion. For one thing, it did away with any need for gelatine, which, as boiled starch was then unknown, was regarded as indispensable. In those days a heavy starch dressing was generally regarded as detrimental to the color of the fabric, especially with dark shades, and Dextrine was welcomed for that reason. Dextrine alone, however, is more expensive than starch, especially when large quantities must be used. For economy's sake it was used in conjunction with Glauber's or Epsom salts, some times with Magnesium Chloride.

Hence, Dextrine finishes came to be called salt finishes. Epsom salts finally held their ground, but Sulphate of Soda and Magnesium Chloride had to be discarded, the former because it is too hygroscopic, and the latter because on drying it is decomposed, and the resulting vapors of Hydrochloric Acid tender the cotton, a fabric particularly sensitive to the action of acids.

Epsom salts, an article cheaper than Dextrine, having displaced its rivals, the next thing to be done was obviously to try how much Sulphate of Magnesia and how little Dextrine would serve the purpose, correcting the hard feel given by an excess of the metallic compound by small additions of Turkey Red Oil, or, better, some cheap finishing oil. It was however, soon discovered that it was impossible to bring the ratio of Epsom salts to Dextrine very high without spoiling the look of the fabric, especially in the case of raised goods. An excess of Epsom salts plays the mischief with the gig, and also gives a very dusty finish. Hence, potato syrup, an extremely cheap product, was substituted for part of the Epsom salts. With other accessory substances depending on the exact nature of the goods, even the most awkward finishes can be executed with mixtures of Dextrine, Potato Syrup, and Epsom salts, without interfering with white or any other color. Later still, however, malted starch has been vaunted as an efficient substi-

tute for Dextrine, and it is free from the drawbacks already adduced in the case of Dextrine. Now, the writer uses it largely, not because he thinks it better than Dextrine, but because it is cheaper than the commercial gum.

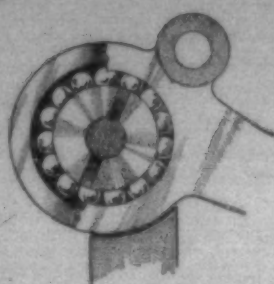
A very pure Dextrine does not suffer sensibly from the product of prolonged action of Diastase or Potato flour. A similar result may be expected from comparing a bad Dextrine (i. e., one containing much unaltered farina) and a flour which has been acted on by Diastase, or for only a short time. Commercial Dextrine usually contains not only unchanged starch, but also soluble starch and sugar. Starch treated with Diastase is simply a mixture of unaltered starch, soluble starch, Dextrine and sugar in proportions varying with the time of action of the ferment. Hence, in Diastase we have an agent which will give us mixtures of these bodies in nearly any proportion we like. This is a very great advantage, which has never yet been claimed for Diastase. Nevertheless, this use of Diastase, if we are to get uniformity in fabric finishing and warp sizing, requires very exact regulation of its action; the size boiler must be able to hit the point exactly, and stop the Diastase action at the right moment.

There seems to be two explanations of the idea that Dextrine must give a hard finish. One is that it is usually employed in too great a quantity, it being so soluble. Then, of course, the dressing does turn out stiff and hard, and could scarcely do otherwise. The other is that the holders of the opinion have always worked with a very impure Dextrine, full of unaltered starch. Starch is quite capable of giving a hard, stiff finish. The presence of much unaltered starch betrays at once when the gum is dissolved in water. The solution, which ought to be clear, is turbid and milky looking. Again, the well-known Iodine test for starch is decisive, as pure Dextrine gives no blue color with a drop of Tincture of Iodine. Hard feel due to Dextrine may also be referable to mineral impurities. It is also worth remembering that Dextrine may be obtained at a price which precludes all possibility of its being pure. The cheaper the Dextrine, the worse it will finish, as a rule.

Dextrine is much inferior to starch in power as a dressing agent. Five per cent of boiled starch will give a fairly good handle, while 5 per cent of the same solution of Dextrine produces scarcely any effect.

As already pointed out, however, Dextrine cannot be used alone. It dissolves in water to a clear solution, which is not too strong, remains clear on cooling, and is in-

Continued on page 14



Friction Bearings or Ball Bearings— Which?



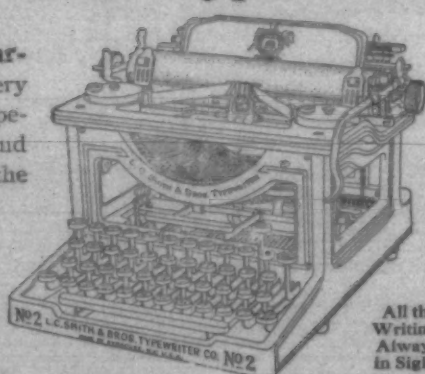
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COTTON GOODS IN BOLIVIA

Continued from page 3

In most countries of South America the United Kingdom has half of the trade in cotton goods, but in Bolivia Germany leads with nearly half, and the United Kingdom has only about a fourth. The remainder of the trade falls to the United States and Peru, with a trifle to Italy and France.

German predominance is due to several causes. In the first place England had no diplomatic relations with this country from 1853 to 1903, and meanwhile the Germans had become established and had gained the lead in both imports and exports. To-day there are few British houses in Bolivia, and there is less British capital invested here than in any other country of Latin America. A factor that aids the Germans is that the greatest demand is for cheap goods and also that the retailers demand long time, and the German importers will give much longer credits than will the British. The American importers usually give sixty days from the arrival of the goods at the port. Another factor against the United Kingdom is the class of goods required, for while that country monopolizes the market for white goods, the British can not compete with the Germans in the cheap cotton trouserings and flannelets, which are big import items and which are German specialties, any more than they can with the United States and Peru in unsized gray sheetings.

ed States and Peru in unsized gray sheetings.

Bolivia being a cold country, that is, in the sections that are most densely populated and most civilized, there is a much larger demand for woolen than for cotton goods. Owing to the considerable hand manufacture of woolens, however, there are required from abroad more cotton than woolen goods. The leading woolen cloth imported is baize, which the Indian women use for skirts, waists, mantas, shawls, etc. It is called here "bayeta" and comes piece-dyed in bright colors—red, green, orange, yellow, blue, etc. It is shipped in bales containing cloth-covered packets of 45 varas each. There are different grades, but the bulk seems to be the 69-inch width, 34 by 34 ends per inch, but the bulk seems to be the 69-inch width, 34 by 34 ends per inch, which retails for 3 bolivianos a vara, or about \$1.28 a yard. Other woolen goods imported in considerable quantities are cassimeres, ponchos, mantas, shawls, knit caps, etc., but it is probable that bayeta constitutes over half of the total import of woolen goods of all kinds.

Bolivia has officially adopted the metric system, but the old Spanish weights and measures are those commonly used. All cloth is retailed by the vara, which in Bolivia, as in Chile and Peru, is equivalent to 83.6 centimeters, or 32.91 inches.

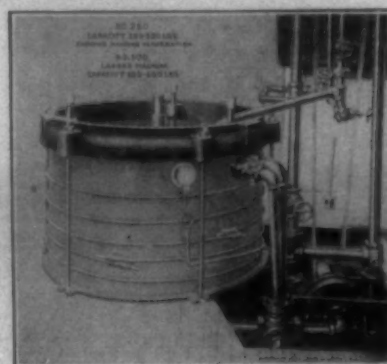
White and Gray Sheetings.

The Bolivian import of cotton goods is about \$1,000,000 a year, but

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it is largely confined to a few standard lines and there is much less variety than is seen in other countries. The greatest demand seems to be for gray sheetings of 28 and 36 inch widths, white shirtings, printed flannelets, and casinetes (cotton trouserings). These are the four principal articles, and in addition there is a smaller import of undershirts, gingham, percales, gray drills, duck, corduroys, ticking, and linings, with a smaller demand for other goods of a wide range.

Most of the gray sheeting is from the United States and Peru, with a smaller amount from England. This is the only line in which the United States is prominent on this market. The imports consist almost entirely of Massachusetts shirtings, the A brand, 36 inches wide, weighing 3.25 yards to the pound, and the C brand, 28 inches wide, 4.50 yards to the pound, with a smaller amount of the WJ brand, 30 inches wide and 3.60 yards to the pound. These sheetings constitute over half, probably two-thirds, of the sales in this line. Besides these sheetings about the only American cotton goods to be seen are small amounts of drills, duck, and ticking.

Next to the American the Peruvian sheetings are sold most largely. These sheetings have as a trade-mark a llama, with mountains in the background. The Peruvians use the same style of blue lettering as the American, and the goods are labeled "Fabrica de Hilados y Tejidos Huacico, M. Forga e Hijos, Arequipa." The Peruvian A brand is 35 inches wide and the

C brand 27 inches, an inch narrower than the corresponding American brands. The Peruvian sheetings are not so white as the American and the yarn is not so well spun, showing inequalities and gouts, but the very fact that the yarn is rougher seems to appeal to the Indian (knowing the strength of the rough, handmade cloths to which he is accustomed) as proof that it is stronger than the smoother goods; hence, Peruvian sheetings are well liked. The lighter-weight English gray sheetings are sold in smaller quantities, the leading brands being the Manchester Shirting Co and the Metropolitan Shirting Co.

Shirting and Flannelet.

The trade in white shirtings is monopolized by Great Britain, and none is imported from the United States. Those imported are mainly the medium-starched goods and of such qualities that the ordinary 27 to 30 inch can be retailed for 15 centavos per vara, the 30 to 33 inch for 20 centavos, and the 33 to 36 inch for 25 to 30 centavos, while those of finer quality or wider widths run up to 35 and 40 centavos per vara.

A popular white shirting that is soft finished is labeled "The South American Shirting Co." This comes in various widths. The No. 7, 34-inch, 80 by 72, invoicing from England at 7s. 10d. less 2 1/2 per cent per 40-yard cut, or, say, 4.58 cents per yard net, is retailing in La Paz at 30 centavos per vara, or about 12.78 cents per yard. White shirt-

Continued on page 17

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THURSDAY, June 8

Changed Our Office.

Last week the office of the Southern Textile Bulletin was moved from Room 1119 Realty Building, to Room 912 in the same building.

Our new office has an eastern exposure and is much cooler in the afternoon than the other.

We receive visits almost daily from our subscribers and friends who are passing through Charlotte and we take the opportunity of saying that we welcome these visits and will be glad to have mill people make our office their headquarters while in this city.

The Greenville Meeting.

Unless all signs fail, the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Greenville, S. C., on July 1st, will break all records for attendance.

These meetings are attended by actual manufacturers of cotton and they are of great practical benefit to mill people.

The Greenville mill men are making preparations for a big and successful meeting.

The program of papers to be read at this meeting is unusually good.

Opening, Mixing and Picking.

Since the first of May we have been publishing a series of articles on "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

These articles were contributed to a contest which we are running for the best practical article upon the above subject and were written by practical mill men, most of whom are overseers of carding or superintendents in Southern mills.

They are the ideas of practical men who every day are opening and mixing cotton and making laps, and many valuable ideas have been brought out.

Some of the articles are crude and not all of them brought out new or original ideas, but taken as a whole this contest will be of great value.

Our object in running this particular contest was to arouse interest in a subject that is very badly neglected by Southern mills.

A lapper room will run with less attention than any other part of the mill and for that very reason it is often neglected and left to incompetent men.

Very few Southern mills pay the

proper attention to grading, mixing, and blending their cotton or realize the effect of such work upon the quality and quantity of production or the amount of waste.

We have some mills that open their cotton with as much care as they use in finishing their finest cloth, but they are a small minority.

In many small mills the entire grading, opening and mixing of the cotton is done by the lapper hand and then they work overtime in the spinning room, when the work does not run good.

If this series of articles will cause more attention to be paid to the "Opening, Mixing and Picking" we believe it will be of great value to the mills.

After the contest is closed and the prizes awarded to the winners, we will have all of the articles printed in book form and they will later be widely distributed over the South.

The idea of having the contests for the best practical articles on a special subject was originated by the editor of this journal while editor of the Textile Manufacturer and the contests ran by him for that publication were a great success and of much value to the mills.

A discussion page, where practical questions can be discussed and thrashed out by practical men is of great benefit not only to the writers but to others in the mill business.

The older men may not find so much to interest them in ordinary discussions of old subjects, but there is an army of young men just coming up in the business and who will be given ideas and helped up the ladder of success by such a page.

A man never realizes how little he knows about a subject until he begins to put his ideas on paper and then he finds he must study many points that had never occurred to him before.

A discussion page is a great educational feature and its benefits have been felt by many mill men.

We do not believe that any big discussion has been run on a subject of more importance to the mills than the present one of "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

The present contest exceeded our expectations both as to the number of articles contributed and the quality of same and it has demonstrated the popularity of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Exchange Insurgents Lose.

New York, June 5.—An insurgent faction, made up mainly of the

younger members of the New York Cotton exchange, whose platform is said to be reform in cotton trading along lines suggested by the federal government, lost in the annual election of the exchange today. George W. Neville, the regular candidate for president, won over Thomas E. Hicks, insurgent, by 164 to 145, and Edward K. Cone, regular candidate for vice-president, won over George F. Jones. James K. Maurey was re-elected treasurer, without opposition.

In the election of board of managers, the insurgents also lost, but generally in close contests.

Monte Carlo Beaten.

The New York Cotton Exchange is, in our opinion, the greatest gambling institution in the world, having Monte Carlo beaten in every direction.—Fibre & Fabric.

Very Clever.

At the recent annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the exchange be tendered to the president and to the other officers of the exchange, to the board of managers and to the several committees for their faithful and exceedingly CLEVER management of the affairs of the exchange during the last year."

Meeting of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will hold their annual meeting at Asheville, N. C., on Friday of this week.

A large attendance is expected as some very important matters are to be considered.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth is president of that association.

Program of Greenville Meeting.

The complete program of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, which is to be held at Greenville, S. C., on July 1st, is as follows:

"The Electrical Specialist in Cotton Mills," by J. P. Judge, of Baltimore, Md.

"Opening and Cleaning Cotton," by J. E. Cheesman, of New York.

"Efficiency of Operation and Waste Utilization," by Eugene Szepesi, of Boston, Mass.

"Village Improvements," by J. F. Garbery, of Washington, D. C.

"The Spinning Room," by W. A. Price, of Newberry, S. C.

"The Weave Room," by Z. H. Mangum, of Gibsonville, N. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. G. Murphy has moved from Wil-
mington, S. C., to Ware Shoals, S. C.

H. H. Penny has moved from
Brevard, N. C., to Asheville, N. C.

J. O. Wilson has resigned as over-
seer of weaving at Cuero, Tex.

H. A. Tate, of Fries, Va., is now
fixing looms at New Brunswick, N. J.

A. L. Blalock has moved from Con-
cord, N. C., to Albemarle, N. C.

E. F. Cooney has moved from
Cochran, Ga., to Fitzgerald, Ga.

H. F. Elliott is now grinding cards
at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

A. T. Nutall, of Sanford, N. C.,
paid us a visit last week.

C. L. Hill has resigned his position
with the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

W. P. Owens has resigned as card
grinder at the Calvine Mill at Char-
lotte, N. C.

Joe Head, of College Park, Ga., is
now grinding cards at the Putnam
Mill & Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

P. S. Boyd, superintendent of the
Mooresville, N. C., Cotton Mills, was
a Charlotte visitor last week.

J. G. Wolfe, of the Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., was visiting in
Charlotte last week.

John S. Lockman, formerly of Bon
Air, Ala., is now located near Lin-
dale, Ga.

D. C. Logue is now filling the po-
sition of overseer of weaving at
Cuero, Tex.

Bernie Kendrick, of Henrietta, N.
C., is now fixing looms at High
Shoals, N. C.

Henry Knowles, of the Atherton
Mills, Charlotte, N. C., is now warper
tender at Mayesworth, N. C.

W. C. Gordon has returned to his
former position at the Brogan
Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Robt. Clark has resigned as over-
seer of weaving at the Saxe Gotha
Mills, Irene, S. C.

J. C. Stroud has resigned as over-
seer of spinning at Seneca, S. C.,
and is now located at Columbia, S. C.

Chas. Billings is now second hand
in night carding at the Brown Mill,
Concord, N. C.

Thos. H. Watson has accepted the
position of book-keeper at the Glen
Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

J. L. Bobo, of the Mills Mfg. Co.,
Greenville, S. C., has been visiting
a sick brother at Clinton, S. C.

J. D. Waldrop has moved from the
Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to
Greer, S. C.

Sam Rogers, of Trough, S. C., has
accepted the position of bookkeeper
at the Enoree, S. C., Mfg. Co., store.

W. F. Campbell has resigned as
overseer of spinning at the Dacotah
Mills, Lexington, N. C.

L. M. Devore has accepted the po-
sition of section hand in Greenwood
Mill No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

Will Armstrong has been promot-
ed to second hand in spinning at the
Gastonia Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

C. L. Taylor, of the Toxaway Mill,
Anderson, S. C., has accepted a po-
sition at Hartwell, Ga.

Q. E. Terrell, of the Pomona
Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now fix-
ing looms at the Rosemary (N. C.)
Cotton Mills.

R. L. Hendman has resigned as
overseer of spinning at Fountain
Inn, S. C., and moved to Atlanta.

M. L. Barton has resigned as over-
seer of slashing at Ware Shoals,
S. C., and moved to Greenville, S. C.

R. F. Odell, of Ware Shoals, S.
C., spent last Sunday with relatives
at Lawrence, S. C.

Glover Murphy, of Belton, S. C.,
is now fixing looms at the Ware
Shoals, S. C., Mfg. Co.

I. H. Nix has been promoted from
slasher tender to overseer of slash-
ing at Ware Shoals, S. C.

W. A. Murr, of Jonesville, S. C.,
has accepted a position with the
Union Mills, Union, S. C.

John G. Scherf, of Charlotte, was
married last week to Miss Ruth Gib-
son, of Concord, N. C.

Geo. Sutter, of Bessemer City, N.
C., has accepted a position as beam-
er at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. W. Bradley has accepted the
position of second hand in spinning
at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

G. L. Rabb, of Cliffside, N. C., is
now running a section in spinning
at Caroleen, N. C.

—, Seaford, of Lando, S. C., has
become overseer of napping at Os-
sipee Mills, Elon College, N. C.

L. R. Bailey has been promoted to
overseer of spinning at Muscogee
Mill No. 1, Columbus, Ga.

Dever Little, superintendent of
the Republic Mills, at Great Falls,
S. C., has been visiting at Gaffney,
S. C.

P. B. Raeford, overseer of finishing
at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.,
suffered a stroke of paralysis last
week.

J. P. McCraw, of Commerce, Ga.,
has returned to his old position as
overseer of weaving at the Saxe
Gotha Mills, Irene, S. C.

D. D. Boozer has resigned as sec-
ond hand in carding at the Roanoke
Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to ac-
cept a better position at the Dan
River Mills, Danville, Va.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MULES,
LOOMS.

G. C. Mays has resigned as super-
intendent of the Aronaut Mills, Cov-
ington, Ky., to accept a similar po-
sition at Bonham, Tex.

W. P. Holt has resigned as super-
intendent of the Hope Mills (N. C.)
Mfg. Co., and returned to his former
home in Rhode Island.

J. S. Knight, chief engineer at the
American Spinning Co., Greenville,
S. C., has been appointed master
mechanic also.

W. H. McKay has been transfer-
red from master mechanic to chief
electrician at the American Spin-
ning Co., Greenville, S. C.

Homer Bearden has accepted a
position in the office of the Greer
Manufacturing Company, Greer,
S. C.

C. W. Gaddy, superintendent of
the knitting department Wiscasset
Mills, Albemarle, N. C., attended the
hosiery convention in Philadelphia.

Wm. Parker, president of the
Standard Mills, Cedartown, Ga., has
returned from a business trip to
New York.

J. R. Webster, of Gibsonville, N.
C., has accepted a position as over-
seer of napping room at the Roanoke
Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Jas. Broom, of Griffin, Ga., has ac-
cepted the position of overseer of
cloth room at the Home Cotton Mills,
Elberton, Ga.

G. B. Crosby, of Bessemer City, N.
C., has accepted the position of
overseer of cloth room at the Ent-
wistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

G. C. Head, of Greensboro, Ga.,
has accepted the position of ma-
chinist with the Montala Mfg. Co.,
Montgomery, Ala.

Vander Helms has been promot-
ed from second hand to overseer of
cloth room at the Monroe (N. C.)
Cotton Mills.

J. L. Kerley, formerly overseer of
carding at the Osage Mfg. Co., Bes-
semer City, N. C., is now located at
China Grove.

W. L. Weeks, of Huntsville, Ala.,
is now second hand in spinning
room No. 1, at the Ide Mills, Jack-
sonville, Ala.

Jas. A. Greer has resigned as as-
sistant superintendent of the Avon-
dale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and
has become superintendent of the
Buck Creek Cotton Mills, (formerly
Siluria Cotton Mills) Siluria, Ala.

Overflow Personals Page 16

Superintendents and Overseers

RHODE ISLAND MILL,

Spray, N. C.

W. C. Spencer.....Carder
B. W. Koontz.....Spinner
F. L. Dehart.....Weaver
W. J. Donaho.....Master Mechanic

CAMPERDOWN MILL,

Greenville, S. C.

J. R. Wilson.....Superintendent
V. C. Lancaster.....Carder
Eugene Clippard.....Spinner
D. C. Gay.....Weaver
Chas. Landers.....Cloth Room

ARISTA MILL,

Winston-Salem, N. C.

C. E. Carter.....Superintendent
Edward Powers.....Carder
R. G. Mosler.....Spinner
J. J. Crosby.....Weaver
E. V. Tesh.....Cloth Room
Will Hammonds.....Electrician

PACOLET MILL,

Gainsville, Ga.

J. D. Lokey.....Superintendent
W. T. Bone.....Carder
J. B. Knight.....Spinner
W. H. Johnson.....Weaver
A. P. Jones.....Cloth Room
C. L. Bixby.....Master Mechanic

DILLON COTTON MILLS,

Dillon and Hamer, S. C.

G. D. Barlow.....General Supt.
Dillon Mill.
J. H. Harris, Asst. Supt. and spinner
A. H. Sloan.....Carder
W. H. Phillips.....Master Mechanic

Maple Mill.

T. J. Arnett, Asst. Supt. and Spinner
H. V. Deaver.....Carder
W. W. Stine.....Master Mechanic

Hamer Mill.

W. N. Wilson.....Asst. Supt.
T. J. Johnson.....Carder
L. L. Britt.....Spinner
D. J. Lee.....Master Mechanic

"My wife told me that if I ever
married again she'd dig her way
out of the grave and haunt me."

"But you did marry again. Has
she haunted you?"

"No, I buried her face down. Let
her dig."—Exchange.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Atlanta, Ga.—The Gate City Cotton Mills are installing four cards and two speeders.

Newberry, S. C.—The Mollohon Mills will on June 12th place a contract for a complete electric equipment.

Greers, S. C.—The Greer Mfg. Co. are installing 1,024 additional spindles, making the total equipment 11,264 spindles.

Newton, N. C.—The Catawba Cotton Mills have changed their product from 36-2 to a high grade 40-2 made of staple cotton.

Monticella, Ga.—W. T. Lang has recently returned from a northern trip and it is reported that the Castle Cotton Mills are assured.

Columbus, Ga.—The Swift Manufacturing Co. has awarded a contract for an addition to its dye house and picker rooms that will cost about \$15,000.

Newton, N. C.—The Newton Cotton Mills are getting ready to start their new weave room at an early date. This mill was closed last week on account of low water.

Chesnee, S. C.—Joshua L. Bailly & Co., have been appointed sole selling agents for the Chesnee Mills, manufacturers of fine grade cotton cloths.

Greenville, S. C.—The new Duncan Mills will be equipped throughout with the individual electric drive even to separate motors for each loom.

Durham, N. C.—The Pearl Cotton Mills and Erwin Mills No. 1 will soon be placed on electric drive. Contracts for equipment were placed with the Westinghouse Electric Co., some time ago.

Raleigh, N. C.—The Central Carolina Power Company are pushing their lines to Henderson, N. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. and expect to make contracts for electric power with a number of mills.

Lindale, Ga.—One hundred and fifty looms that have been idle in the Massachusetts Mills for the past twelve months together with 200 new ones being installed will be started up within a few days.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., are reported to have ordered 18 automatic cylinder cotton card strippers, invented by R. H. Smith of Spartanburg, S. C., which will be installed within the next three months.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Saxon Mills have let contracts for new pickers, cards, roving frames, spinning frames, etc.

The new equipment will cost about \$20,000 and will increase the present equipment to 20,000 spindles, 1,000 looms, etc.

Columbus, Ga.—The petition of the Fort Valley Yarn and Hosiery Mill, bankrupt, as noted, for adjudication was returned by the referee who reported that there was no objection to the discharge. On his recommendation Judge Speer signed the order for the dismissal.

Huntsville, Tex.—The state penitentiary board has awarded contract for additional equipment for the state cotton mill, operated by convict labor. This new machinery will cost about \$5,000, and includes pickers, cards, slathers and dyeing equipment.

Spartanburg, S. C.—There will be a general curtailment of the cotton mills in the county within the near future, with the idea of reducing the output of cotton goods and improving the situation. Alfred Moore, who was in the city this week, said Tucapau Mills would close for a week.

Greenville, S. C.—The weave room in Mill No. 2 of the American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C., has been running by electricity for some time, and in a short while Mill No. 1 will be put on motor drives. The Southern Power Company will furnish the power.

Durham, N. C.—The Chatham Knitting Mills Co., suffered a fire and water loss last week to the extent of \$25,000. It is understood arrangements will be made at once for repairs to building and replacing machinery wherever needed. The plant has 80 machines, etc., for knitting half-hose.

Anderson, S. C.—The Conneross Yarn Mill of this city, of which A. S. Farmer is president, will put on a night shift in a few days for a part of their machinery. Up to the last panic this mill run a night force regularly, and it is getting back to its former output on account of a larger demand for its products.

Rome, Ga.—The regular monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association was of more than usual interest.

The evening was in part devoted to a discussion of the water-power electricity. S. G. McLendon, a special representative of the Eastern Tennessee Power Co., told what cheap electric power will mean to Rome's manufacturing and mercantile industries. The Eastern Power Co., is planning to bring its power to Rome and the matter is one of vital interest.

Aiken, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the Hallman Knitting Mill, a

dividend of 8 per cent was declared. The business was established about a year ago. It is capitalized at \$10,000, only \$6,000 of which has been paid in. A resolution was passed at this meeting that \$2,500 of the stock be sold, so that the size of the plant could be increased. C. E. Hallman was re-elected president; Mrs. Lucy W. Moore, secretary, and Herbert E. Gyles, treasurer. The stock of the mill is owned by C. E. Hallman, H. E. Gyles, T. L. Foreman and Mrs. Lucy M. Moore.

Florence, Ala.—The Ashcraft Cotton Mills closed down their cloth department and C. W. Ashcraft left for New York. Since the panic of 1907 this mill has been running on goods prepared especially for the manufacture of bags, but owing to dullness in all lines of cotton goods there has not been recently a profitable market for the product. Mr. Ashcraft has now developed another bag goods which he believes will find favor in the market and he is going to New York to show this goods. If he is successful, as he hopes to be, the mill will be closed for only a short time.

Anderson, S. C.—Instead of running both mills on part time, as has been done during the past few weeks, mill No. 1, of the Anderson Cotton Mills, has been closed down entirely until fall, and mill No. 2 will be operated on full time.

The mills have found it an impossibility to pay 16 cents for cotton to manufacture into goods and he sold at a profit.

President J. D. Hammett said that in the case of the Anderson Cotton Mills, all of the employees will now be worked in mill No. 2 until fall, when a change of conditions is expected, and when both the mills will be started up again, and each run on full time.

Randleman, N. C.—In the matter of the Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company of Randleman, Judge Boyd, in the United States district court, signed an order confirming the sale of the property and plant to J. E. Gilmer of Winston-Salem. The price bid by Mr. Gilmer is \$31,500, and he also assumes a mortgage of \$32,000 to Lawrence S. Holt of Burlington, holder of bonds on the mill, together with accrued interest amounting to \$2,000. He also takes about \$15,000 worth of cotton bought by the mill, so that the total price to be paid by Mr. Gilmer is not far from \$90,000. It was thought a few days ago that the property would be resold, but the idea was abandoned.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Loray Mills closed down Saturday on account of lack of power and will probably remain closed throughout the week. This is due to the fact that the

Loray has what is called a secondary power contract with the Southern Power Company and the low water at the power station has required the Southern Power Company to temporarily cut off their secondary customers. The Loray water supply also being short, it is necessary to make a connection with the Gastonia city water supply, which is now being done. When this is completed the Loray will start again under its own steam power. This will probably be ready by the latter part of this week or the first of next.

Tariff Committee Meeting

The Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, six members being present, met at Washington, D. C., on Monday in joint session with similar committees from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Arkwright.

After two days session a brief was prepared and submitted to Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee, but the contents of this brief will not be given to the press until Mr. Underwood's reply is received.

Klipstein & Co. to Handle Indigo.

On July 1st next, the Society of Chemical Industry, will round out their list of Vat colors by putting on the market **Synthetic Indigo** in both paste and powdered form.

The new Synthetic Indigo is the result of many years experimental work, and will differ from those already on the market in respect to its method of production, viz: by electrolysis.

In order to carry out the manufacture practically, the Society of Chemical Industry have purchased an electric power plant at the foot of the Alps, in this way more than counteracting the higher cost of coal in Switzerland and making themselves independent of the European coal miners.

A. Klipstein & Co., whose main office is in New York City, are the sole agents for the above concern in the United States and Canada.

Frank Muir Returns North.

Frank J. Muir, the popular and well known Southern representative of the Psarski Dyeing Machine Co., has resigned his position and moved to Boston, Mass., where he will be connected with Wellington, Sears & Co.

Mr. Muir has been in the South for about fifteen years and has acquired a host of friends who will regret to see him depart.

Since coming to the South he has held many responsible positions, among them being superintendent of the Fort Mill Mfg. Co., general

superintendent of Textile Mills Corporation of New Orleans, and textile expert for the Cone Export and Commission Co. He has been with the Psarski Dyeing Machine Co., for about two years.

Foreign Port Charges.

A series of reports dealing with port charges and facilities for handling cargoes in foreign ports has been received by the Bureau of Manufacturers in reply to a circular letter to American consuls requesting information on that subject.

A volume of the special consular reports entitled "Port Regulations," published in 1894, dealt almost exclusively with official regulations; in the new series of reports, on the contrary, more attention is given to charges and expenses incident to shipping transactions, which are treated in a very complete manner. Some of the reports are voluminous, being accompanied by official publications, charts, and diagrams.

Size, depth, and safety are among the facts noted in case of many of the harbors, while lighthouses are discussed when local conditions give the subject particular importance. In some harbors pilotage is optional, and in others it is compulsory; pilot regulations and the necessity for hiring pilots are fully covered. Definite information is given concerning the depth of water in the harbor and at the docks, and the size of ships that can enter the harbor and can dock. When the character of the harbor requires the use of lighters for unloading or loading the ship, the fact is recorded. The condition, number, and accessibility of the docks are detailed, as well as the essential facts about the piers. The amount and worth of the lighterage service are generally specified, and various details are given to show whether the power crane or stevedore service is the more generally employed. In some ports it is required by law that all port charges be paid through certain qualified agents, and in some the services of customs brokers are indispensable.

Shippers may acquire from the reports foreknowledge of the exact conditions prevailing in the different ports as to warehouse facilities and the length of time required to house a given quantity of goods with the available supply of laborers—a question especially important in ports where the docks are not covered.

A statement, as comprehensive as possible, of the charges for pilotage, anchorage, tonnage, wharfage, and lighterage, for sanitary inspection, for passports, and for numerous other documents, formalities, and services, varying in name and nature with the port, is a salient feature of the reports. Facts are

Air Cleaning for Textile Mills

In a recent letter to a friend, a user of



made the following statement:

"The air cleaning service which is given in connection with this system renders it particularly useful for cotton mills, as it is a necessity and is furnished with the Turbo system without extra cost."

Another user says:

"We feel that with the Humidifier and compressed air, it is about the most satisfactory arrangement that can be put into a mill to-day."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
R. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size

Clark Publishing Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

given regarding the time that a ship may remain in dock and that goods may remain on the piers or in the warehouses. In all the reports the aggregate charges to be paid to the authorities for privileges and services and the amounts to be expended in wages to stevedores and others are set forth. When local conditions involve shipping charges aside from port expenses, such extraordinary charges are also detailed. In the case of Manchester, England, the charges of the Manchester Ship Canal are as important to shippers as actual port charges, and the report covers all charges from the time a ship enters to the time it leaves the canal.

The original consular reports may be examined at the Bureau of Manufactures or will be loaned for a short time to persons interested in the conditions at particular ports.

Mrs. Smith was known to her boarders as being rather "near" in the portions of food that she doled out to the boarders at her table.

At one dinner, wishing to be polite to a new boarder, she asked:

"Mr. Finley, how did you find the steak this evening?"

"By turning my potato over," replied the boarder.—Exchange.

Appropriate at Least.

A young lady entered a book store and inquired of the gentlemanly clerk—a married man, by the way—if he had a book suitable for an old gentleman who had been married fifty years.

Without the least hesitation the clerk reached for a copy of Parkman's "A Half Century of Conflict."—Exchange.

A Nice Iceman.

"Say, Mamma," said Johnnie, "I think our iceman is awfully nice."

"Why?" asked Mamma.

"Well," said Johnnie, "he just dropped a gro-a-t big piece of ice on his toes, and he never got mad, but just sat down on the gutter and talked to God."—Exchange.

When President Taft was seven years old his mother bought him a pair of short duck trousers. The first time they were washed they shrank badly. The boy was fat, but his mother wedged him into the trousers against his protest. He went out to play, but in a few minutes returned.

"Mamma," he said, "I can't wear these pants; they are too tight. Why Mamma, they are tighter than my skin."

"Oh, no they're not, Billy," replied his mother. "Nothing could be tighter than your skin."

"Well, all the same, these pants are. I can sit down in my skin, but I can't in these pants."—Ex.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

Excellent Location**for Establishment of Cotton Mill**

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Government Report.

Washington, June 2.—The area planted to cotton this year in the United States, as estimated by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture in the first crop report of the season, is about 104.7 per cent of the area planted last year or 35,004,000 acres, including that already planted and expected to be planted. This is an increase of 4.7 per cent, or 1,586,000 acres as compared with 33,418,000 acres, the revised estimate of last year's planted area.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 87.8 per cent of a normal condition as compared with 80.2 per cent that day last year and 80.9 the ten-year average on that date.

Details by State of area planted in 1911, per cent of 1910 area and condition on May 25, follow:

State	Acres	Per Cent	Condition
Virginia	37,000	109	93
North Carolina	1,587,000	105	83
South Carolina	2,705,000	103	80
Georgia	5,119,999	103	92
Florida	284,000	106	95
Alabama	3,815,000	105	91
Mississippi	3,454,000	101	86
Louisiana	1,118,000	104	91
Texas	10,868,000	105	88
Arkansas	2,446,000	103	87
Tennessee	882,000	105	83
Missouri	115,000	112	86
Oklahoma	2,622,000	116	87
California	12,000	123	95

When Grover Cleveland's little girl was quite young her father once telephoned to the White House from Chicago and asked Mrs. Cleveland to bring the child to the phone. Lifting the little one up to the instrument, Mrs. Cleveland watched her expression change from bewilderment to wonder and then to fear. It was surely her father's voice—yet she looked at the telephone incredulously. After examining the tiny opening in the recess we ever get Papa out of that little hole?"—Exchange.

DEXTRINE IN FINISHING

Continued from page 8

capable of affecting colors. The writer has used it with perfect success and without the least difficulty, long before Diastafor was introduced, for finishing fabrics with very awkward colors, such as Indigo Blue, Turkey Red and Aniline Black, and also fine blouse fabrics woven in yards of all sorts of dark shades. On account of their clearness, cold solutions of Dextrine are used for sizing yarns, which must be cold sized by reason of the want of fastness of the dyes in them.—Textile Colorist.

A farmer leading a cow along a country road was met by a fresh young city chap, who said:

"Where are you going with that cow?"

"I am going to market," "How much can you get for that cow in the market?" asked the chap.

"About \$40," answered the farmer. "Why, if you had that cow in New York City you would get \$100 for it."

"I reckon that if I had the East River in trades I'd get ten cents a glass for it," observed the farmer.—Exchange.

When Mamma Failed to Beam.

A little girl who attracted all the passengers of the trolley-car with her singular sweetness was asked by a lady who sat next to her:

"And did Santa Claus bring you a dolly on Christmas?"

"Yes, indeed," said the little girl, and all the passengers smiled, while the mother beamed at the attention her child was receiving.

"He brought me two dolls," continued the child to the strange lady, "and, do you know, the hair on one of my dolls' heads comes right off—just like Mamma's."

And every one smiled again, but the mother did not beam.—Ex.

Cotton Goods Report**Cotton Goods.**

Philadelphia, Pa.—The size of the 1911 cotton crop is now beginning to be a factor in the cotton goods market and commission houses have stated that they will not price their lines for next season until a more definite idea can be obtained relative to the probable yield.

This is particularly true of houses handling lines of narrow gingham and go to the jobbing trade.

The problem facing the mill for the summer is whether to run at a loss or shut down and lose their organization and this in the face of much better prospects for fall business.

Mills making heavy cloths are said to be feeling the low prices more than others.

While there was no break in the price of cotton following the recent government reports the feeling about the market is that with a large crop in sight the situation should be more encouraging to the mills. The sentimental influence will be felt, it is said, and many mills have decided to wait until the condition of the new crop can be more definitely known before taking long contracts.

Those who have been handling bleached goods, especially the banded lines, report that the last months have shown a fairly good average of business as far as sales are concerned.

On jobbing quarters business is progressing along steady lines, with sales showing an increase each week. Retailers are purchasing carefully and this means that the goods they are taking are actually required to meet their present or nearby needs.

The export business for the past week is said to have been very quiet, except that a little more activity is shown in South American markets on plaids and gray cloths. China was said to have not purchased any quantity of goods, although some inquiry was reported. The mills are not inclined to make contracts at current prices which is said to be the reason in a great measure for the present quietness in the export business.

Reports from the Fall River print cloth market say that most of the manufacturers have made up their minds not to sell any more goods at losses. The fact that they can now sell at materially smaller losses than they could a few weeks ago is not deterring them from their purpose. They will not sell goods ahead if they have to buy cotton unless they can make costs by the transactions, and few of them are engaging to make goods from cotton on hand unless they can get out even also.

Stocks of goods have been reduced, and buyers are finding their opportunities disappearing for securing at losing prices, figured on cur-

rent costs, contracts sold against goods on hand.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 115,000 pieces, of which about a third were spots.

Current prices in New York are quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28in. std.	3%
28-inch, 64x60s	3½
Gray goods, 39-in. 68x72s	5%
38½-in. std.	5% to 53-16
Brown drills, standards	8%
Sheetings, south std.	8%
3-yard	7%
4-yard, 56x60	6%
Denims, 9-ounce	14 to 17
Stark, 8-ounce duck	13%
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-in. duck	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	13½
Standard fancy prints	5 to 5½
Standard gingham	7
Fine dress gingham	7½ to 9%
Kid finished cambrics	3% to 4
Kid finished cambrics	3% to 4

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, June 2.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, June 2, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	27,724	41,743
Overland to mills and Canada	8,616	7,844
Southern mill takings (estimated)	20,000	15,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	21,417	14,653
Brought into sight for the week	34,923	49,934
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	8,372,311	7,065,538
Overland to mills and Canada	911,748	779,093
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,055,000	2,050,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	120,142	135,707
Brought into sight thus far for season	11,459,201	10,030,338
Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-five bales added to receipts for the season.		

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

June 2	1,810,217
Previous week	1,941,579
This date last year	1,839,453

An Industry Threatened.

"What you want to do is to have that mudhole in the road fixed," said the visitor.

"That goes to show," replied Farmer Cornfassel, "how little you reformers understand local conditions. I've purty nigh paid off a mortgage with the money I made haulin' automobiles out o' that mudhole."—Exchange.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—A very quiet week with a continuation of the hand to mouth buying system by users of yarns is about all there is to report for last week.

The amount of business however that is reported to have been done during May is much larger than generally supposed and exceed that of April of this year or May, 1910.

Deliveries upon old contracts have been good and new business for prompt shipment has been fair.

While there has been some improvement in light weight underwear manufacturers are slow to cover their needs or buy yarns for fall delivery, as they claim to fear a slump in the price of cotton which they state will affect the yarn market.

Some dealers are making special efforts to get consumers of yarn to cover their needs, pointing out that lower cotton will probably mean only slightly lower prices of yarns.

Consumers of weaving yarns on practically every line are doing a hand to mouth business and it is said that spinners prices are higher than those being asked in this market.

Some dealers are said to be buying yarns but it is said that those purchases are to cover short sales made at lower prices.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20 1-2
10s	21
12s	21 1-2
14s	21 1-2
16s	22
20s	22 —22 1-2
26s	24
30s	25 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	21
10s	21 1-2
12s	22
14s	21 1-2—22
16s	22 —22 1-2
20s	23 —23 1-2
24s	24
26s	24 1-2
30s	26
40s	30
50s	36 —36 1-2
60s	43

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	21
8-4 slack	21 1-2
9-4 slack	21 1-2—21

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21
10s	21 1-2
12s	21 3-4—22
14s	22 —22 1-2
16s	22 1-2—23

20s	22 3-4—23
24s	23 1-2—24
26s	24
30s	25 —25 1-2
40s	30

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21
10s	21 1-2
12s	22
14s	22 —22 1-2
16s	22 1-2—23
20s	23 1-2—23 3-4
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	24 1-2—25
30s	26 —26 1-2
36s	28 1-2
40s	30 1-2—31 1-2
50s	36 —36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	20 1-2—21
10s	21 1-2—21 3-4
12s	21 3-4—22
14s	22
16s	22 1-2—23
18s	23
20s	23 1-2—23 3-4
22s	24
24s	24 1-2—25
26s	25 1-2
30s	26 —26 1-2
40s	30 —30 1-2

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	25 —25 1-2
24s	26 1-2
26s	27
30s	30
36s	32
40s	33
50s	39
60s	45 —45 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	26
22s	26 1-2
24s	27
26s	27 1-2—28
30s	30 —30 1-2
36s	32 1-2—33
40s	34 —34 1-2
50s	39
60s	45 —46

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30 —30 1-2
24s	33
30s	37
40s	42 —43
50s	50
60s	59 —60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —30
24s	32
30s	36 —38
40s	41 —42
50s	48 —50
60s	56 —60
70s	67 —70
80s	74 —77

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BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	
American Spinning Co.	160	
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90	
Aragon Mills	65	
Arcadia Mills	95	
Arkwright Mills	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	125	
Brandon Mills	80	90
Brogan Mills		61
Calhoun Mills		61
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills		167
Clifton Mfg. Co.		100
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.		95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company		70
D. E. Converse Co.		100
Clinton Cotton Mills		125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.		110
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	
Drayton Mills		90
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117	
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co.		50
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.		100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.		210
Fairfield Cotton Mills		70
Gaffney Mfg. Co.		65
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	
Glenwood Mills		140
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.		95
Gluck Mills		101
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.		38
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills		100
Hamrick Mills		100
Hartsville Cot. Mills		190
Inman Mills		110
Inman Mills, pfd		101
Jackson Mills		95
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills	130	
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98	
Langley Mfg. Co.		110
Laurens Cot. Mills		125
Limestone Cotton Mills		175
Lockhart Mills		70
Marlboro Mills		80
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.		105
Monarch Cot. Mills	105	
Monaghan Mills		101
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six Mills		140
Norris Cotton Mills		120
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.		90
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd		90
Orr Cotton Mills		96
Ottaray Mills		100
Oconee common		100
Oconee, pfd		100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.		100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Parker Mills, Guar.	101	
Parker Mills, pfd.		85
Parker Mills, Com.	40	
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	162½	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington		140
Atherton		80
Avon		98
Bloomfield		110
Brookside		105
Brown Mfg. Co.		141
Cannon	125	
Cabarrus	125	
Chadwick-Hoskins		95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Clara		110
Cliffside	190	200
Cera		135
Dresden		136
Dilling		
Edard	100	125
Elmira, pfd.		100
Erwin, pfd		100
Florence		126
Flint	116	125
Gaston		90
Gibson	70	85
Highland Park		200
Highland Park, pfd.		101
Henrietta		170
Imperial		101
Kesler	125	140
Linden		
Loray, pfd.	90	94
Lowell		200
Lumberton		254
Mooreville	125	
Modena		90
Nokomis, N. C.		200
Ozark		110
Patterson	110	125
Raleigh		103
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury		136
Statesville Cot. Mills		96
Trenton, N. C.		
Tuscarora		110
Washington, pfd.	100	106
Washington		30
Wiscasset		103
Woodlawn	100	103
Pelzer Mfg. Co.		162½
Pickens Cotton Mills	92	98
Piedmont Mfg. Co.		170
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.		115
Riverside Mills		25
Saxon Mills		127½
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	
Spartan Mills		130
Toxaway Mills		72
Tucapau Mills		260
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd		55
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd		15
Victor Mfg. Co.		112
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.		80
Warren Mfg. Co.		95
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.		100
Watts Mills		95
Whitney Mfg. Co.		120
Williamston Mills		120
Woodruff Cotton Mills		115
Woodside Mills		97½

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

W. P. Pressley has moved from the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to Monroe, N. C.

T. C. Snipes has resigned as overseer of weaving at Anderson Cotton Mill No. 2, Anderson, S. C.

M. W. Moore, of Pineville, N. C., is now fixing looms at Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

E. M. Lovern has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

D. Ramseur has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lockmore Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

D. E. Medlin has resigned as second hand in weaving at Pineville, N. C., to accept a similar position at Rhodhiss, N. C.

Jas. Thomas has resigned as overseer of weaving at Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., and is now located at Gaffney, S. C.

C. H. Cole has resigned as superintendent of the Entwistle Mfg. Co., and the Hannah Pickett Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

T. G. Moser, of Fort Mill, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

R. T. Grant, overseer of weaving in Anderson, S. C., Cotton Mill No. 1, has taken charge of the weaving in No. 2 also.

Will Davis has resigned as night carder at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., and accepted a position with the Locke Mills of the same place.

Chas. Kilby has been promoted from section hand in spinning, to second hand in carding at the Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

Luther Carter, of the Fulton Bag Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is now second hand in carding at the Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

Will Lofton has resigned as overseer of twisting at the Newton Cotton Mill, Newton, N. C., and accepted the position of night carder and spinner at the Catawba Mills of the same place.

C. K. Lawson, who has for some time been engaged in the mercantile business at Tallapoosa, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of twister room at the Tallapoosa Mills.

D. Y. Wilson, who has been working in the card room of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., left Monday for Great Falls, S. C., where he will have a similar place with the mill there.

J. A. Robinson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Pineville, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

E. C. Gossett, of Williamston, S. C., has returned from a visit to Huntsville, Ala.

A. M. Marshall has resigned as second hand in carding at the Lockmore Mill, Yorkville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Marcia Mfg. Co., Crouse, N. C.

Middle Finger Taken Off.

W. H. Alexander, employed in the cloth room at the Anderson mills, had the middle finger of his right hand caught between two yarn beams and so badly mashed that it had to be taken off.

Suicide at Woodside Mill.

W. E. Henton committed suicide Saturday morning in the Woodside Mill village, Greenville, S. C., by shooting himself through the forehead, the ball passing through his brains and coming out the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. The shooting took place at the home of Mary Chandler, the girl who, it is claimed, caused Henton to leave his wife and children several months ago.

Child Breaks Leg.

Little Hall McCall, son of C. F. McCall overseer of spinning at the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C., and ex-president of the Southern Textile association, had his leg broken Friday while at a picnic with the school children. It seems that some temporary seats had been made in a grove near the village and in playing one of the seats were turned over and caught Hall's leg, breaking it between the knee and ankle.

Mill Operative Found Dead in Bed.

John Madox was found dead in his bed in Vauluse, S. C. He was a mill operative, and on Thursday was injured while working at his machine. He was cleaning one of the machines a sharp stick, and in some way the stick got in the machinery and went through his body. He went home and his wound was given attention. Yesterday morning he was found dead in his bed about 11 o'clock. A coroner's jury investigated the case, and returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from an accident.

Two Arrests at Brandon.

Claud Hill, a young white boy, was arrested Tuesday morning at the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C., and lodged in the county jail charged with creating a disturbance in the mill village. Hill came to the village only a few weeks ago from Pelzer, and has given considerable trouble to the people at Brandon.

A white man named Crenshaw was arrested at Brandon Mill by the deputy sheriff at the mill. Crenshaw is charged with malicious damage to the mill property. When arrested Crenshaw had a large policeman's billy in his pocket.

Mill Operative Drops Dead.

While at work in the Cabarrus Mill, Concord, N. C., Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, William Sanders suddenly fell to the floor in an unconscious state. He was removed by his fellow workmen to a platform just outside the mill, where he died before medical aid could reach him. The physician who was summoned stated that his death was very probably due to heart disease. Mr. Sanders was 54 years of age and is survived by a wife and two children.

Death of Pioneer Mill Man.

Jas. Thorpe, father of Arthur erected cotton and woolen machinery, overseer of carding and spinning at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C., died on May 9th, at Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. Thorpe was 71 years of age and had retired from active mill work eight years ago.

For 43 years previous he had been in England, America and the continent of Europe and for several years was foreman of Platt Bros., Oldham, England, and the John Hetherington shops at Manchester, England, where he raised a large family, which is now on both sides of the Atlantic, having one son, John W. Thorpe, Gov. of W. Va.; Jas. Thorpe, Jr., at Liverpool, England; Alfred Thorpe, Lawrence, Mass., where the family home was located, one daughter, Mrs. Fred Wallace, Lawrence, Mass., and Arthur Thorpe, of Lumberton, who spent several years on the road with his father and started his mill career at Willimantic, Conn.

Mr. Thorpe was known as Comber Jim when on the road, his specialty being the comber and mule. He was buried in Bellvue cemetery, Lawrence, Mass.

Production and Consumption of Jute.

The question of whether the production of jute is sufficient to meet the world's consumption thereof being still agitated in Bengal, a Calcutta authority has submitted the following statistics covering its production and consumption for the last two seasons:

Jute on hand on June 30, 1909, in bales: Held by the Calcutta mills, 1,600,000; United Kingdom, 700,000; the Continent, 1,000,000; United States, 200,000; total on hand, 3,500,000. Crop of 1909-10: in bales: Exports, 4,000,000; Calcutta mill purchases, 4,300,000; total, 8,300,000; which, added to the stock on hand on June 30, 1909, gives 11,800,000 bales as the year's available supply.

Consumption in 1909-10, in bales: Calcutta mills, 4,500,000; continental mills, 2,350,000; Dundee mills, 1,100,000; American mills, 600,000; total consumption, 8,550,000; which, deducted from the amount available during the year, leaves 3,250,000 bales as the stock on hand on June 30, 1910, or 250,000 bales less than the stock on hand on June 30, 1909.

The crop of 1910-11, based upon the final forecast, is estimated at 8,600,000 bales, which includes the local consumption by hand looms

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of 500,000 bales, leaving 8,100,000 bales for export and for consumption by Indian mills. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that 5,800,000 bales of the crop of 1910-11 have already arrived in the Calcutta market and in Chittagong. It is assumed by the authority referred to that the season's crop will amount to at least 7,500,000 bales, which, added to the 3,250,000 bales on hand June 30, 1910, will make a total supply for the world's needs of 10,750,000 bales.

In commenting on this showing the Calcutta authority says:

Consumption under normal conditions is put down at about 8,650,000 bales, excluding the India country consumption of 500,000 bales. But considerable reduction of output has taken place throughout the world during 12 months. In India mills are running five days per week, and only working their looms between 5 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m., instead of six days of an elastic 16 hours each day. If in Indian mills the normal consumption is 4,500,000 bales, then this restriction alone means 750,000 bales less consumption, to which must be added the reduction caused by the stoppage of individual mills. The reduction of consumption in India therefore, may be put down at the very least at 1,000,000 bales. The reduction of consumption at Dundee may be estimated at 200,000 bales on the Continent at 250,000 bales and in America at 50,000 bales, making a total reduction in consumption of 1,500,000 bales, and leaving the total consumption for 1910-11 at 7,150,000 bales.

Would Look Out After Them.

When Woodrow Wilson, the former President of Princeton College, was campaigning for the Governorship last autumn he came to a small rural hotel for dinner. The waiter handed him the menu card. But the ex-President, tired from the day's campaigning, pushed it away and said: "Now, George, I don't want to bother with that. Take it away and go out and get me a nice dinner. Bring me a dinner. That's all. The best you've got."

The waiter brought in a dinner and Doctor Wilson ate it.

As the ex-President was leaving the waiter said: "Mistuh Wilson, ef any of yo' friends up there at Princeton what cain't read neither comes down this way you jist send 'em to George an' I'll take care of 'em all right."—Exchange.

COTTON GOODS IN BOLIVIA

Continued from page 9

ings for this market, like gray sheetings, all come in 40-yard cuts.

Very little canton flannel is seen on the Bolivian market and very little dyed or colored flannel, but printed flannelets have a large sale. Tartan designs sell fairly well, but do not enjoy the vogue that they have in Chile and the River Plata countries; most of the flannelets here are printed in stripes. These printed flannelets are mainly German, with some of the finer grades from England. The range of the market is fairly well shown by the samples forwarded (and on file in the Bureau of Manufactures), which were selling at retail as follows: A light-weight split flannelet, plain woven, 26 1-2 inches wide, 42 by 42 ends per inch, retailing at 30 centavos per vara, or 12.78 cents per yard; a twilled flannelet, 28 inches wide, 60 by 48, retailing at 40 centavos per vara, or 17 cents per yard; slightly heavier flannelets, 44 by 32, plain woven, the 25-inch retailing at 50 centavos per vara, or 21.3 cents per yard, and the 27 1-2-inch at 60 cents per vara, or 29.8 cents per yard; heavier weight flannelets, plain woven, mostly 27-inch splits, 48 by 32 ends, retailing at 70 centavos per vara, or 29.8 cents per yard.

Cotton Trousering, Prints, and Colored Goods.

The cheap cotton trouserings,

complete except on the higher-priced grades. These goods are chiefly cheap cottonades, cassimeres, plaids, etc., and most of them are slightly napped on the under side. One of the most common is a small-checked gray and white, made with a warp repeat of 9 white, 2 black, 9 white, 5 black ends, and a filling repeat of 2 black, 6 mock twist black and white, 4 black, 6 mock twist black and white ends; and from this they run up to brighter colors. Most of these goods were woven 48 inches wide, but are imported in 24-inch splits, are 48 by 42 ends per inch, and retail at 30 centavos per vara, or 12.78 cents per yard. The better qualities run up to 60 centavos per vara, or 25.55 cents per yard.

There seem to be no shirting prints of the 24-25 or the 27-28 inch width on this market, and the demand for the 30 to 32 inch percales is small. On account of the climate printed flannelets are preferred to ordinary prints, and though there is some demand in the hot sections of the northeast and east, it is not large, as the population in those sections is small. In La Paz the ordinary 30-inch, 72 by 60 percale, slightly glazed, retails at 40 centavos per vara, or 17 cents per yard. Very light muslin prints, soft finished, 29 inches wide, 72 by 56, retail for 70 centavos per vara, or 29.8 cents per yard.

The name "vichy" is used indiscriminately for ordinary colored goods, such as gingham, checks, plaids, and narrow stripes. The ordinary checked gingham, or vichy sold at La Paz and Oruro comes in

24-inch split, 64 by 56 ends per inch, and retails at 30 centavos per vara, or 12.78 cents per yard. A narrow striped blue and white vichy, made with 4 blue and 2 white warp ends to the repeat and with solid blue filling, comes in 50-inch double widths, has 108 by 68 ends per inch, and retails at 80 centavos per vara, or 34 cents per yard.

Corduroy and Drilling—Prices—Importers.

Corduroys are imported in fair quantities and are used not only for riding trousers but are popular for suits with the poorer whites on account of their stout wearing quality. Most of them are from Germany, and they come in khaki, dark green, black and pearl, usually 27 inches wide. The ordinary grades retail for 1.80 bolivianos per vara, or 76 cents per yard, and the heavier grades for 2.50 bolivianos per vara, or \$1.07 per yard.

The Massachusetts Drillings D. gray, 30-inch, 72 by 48, 2.85 yards to the pound, and a similar German-made drill, labeled "Drill Superior EH," retail at the same price, 40 centavos per vara, or 17 cents per yard. The bleached Boot Mills Drillings A, 28-inch, 72 by 48, 3.10 yards to the pound, retail at 50 centavos per vara, or 21.3 cents per yard. Greenwood's 8-ounce duck, made in the United States, 29-inch, 84 by 56, retails at 1 boliviano per vara, or 42.6 cents per yard. English printed linings, glazed finish, 40-inch, 72 by 42, retail at 40 centavos per vara, or 17 cents per yard.

The ordinary collar that retails at 15 cents in the United States retails for 80 centavos, or 31 cents, in La Paz, while the shirt that would retail for \$1 in the United States retails for 5 bolivianos, or \$1.94 in Bolivia. Similarly the \$3.50 make of the Royal shoe retails for 22 bolivianos, or \$8.56. The demand for shoes, haberdashery, etc., in Bolivia is not large, owing to the small proportion of the population wearing European costume.

The import trade in cotton goods is mainly in the hands of the Germans, who, of course, push German goods, but on lines in which Germany can not compete, such as white shirting and gray sheeting, they handle English and American goods. Of the list of the 10 leading cotton-goods importing firms (on file in Bureau of Manufactures) 4 are German, 1 German and Eng-

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vian customhouses at Uyuni or more.

Oruro. The Antofagasta customs handling charge, called "movilizacion," amounts to 80 centavos Chilean paper per 100 kilos. Goods in transit for Bolivia are free of any "almacenaje," or customs warehouse charge, at Antofagasta. The customhouse at Antofagasta is close to the railway station, but the cartage from the one to the other usually amounts to 60 centavos per bale.

The railroad from Antofagasta to Oruro is 573 miles long and runs by way of Ollague, the Chilean border town, and Uyuni. On the Chilean section from Antofagasta to Ollague the rate is in Chilean pesos, and the road is allowed by the Government to make its charges in pesos at a fixed rate of 14 1-2d., and to collect a "recargo," or surcharge, on the actual value of the paper peso to bring it up to this value. On June 20, 1910, for instance, the paper money was actually worth only 11 1-2d., so the railroad collected 26 per cent additional to its published rates to make the total value collected equal to pesos of 14 1-2d. On the Bolivian section of the road the rate is stated in bolivianos, and on June 20, 1910, the Chilean paper peso was stated to be equal to 59 Bolivian centavos.

On June 20, 1910, the freight rate on cotton goods from Antofagasta to Oruro worked out as follows: Antofagasta to Ollague, 5.50 paper pesos plus 26 per cent surcharge; Ollague to Oruro, 9.68 bolivianos; a total of 23.35 Chilean paper pesos per 100 kilos, which is prepaid at Antofagasta. This amounts to \$55.35 per ton of 2,240 pounds for a distance of 573 miles, a high rate even considering that the cost of maintenance and operation of such a railroad, reaching at one point an elevation of 12,980 feet, is rather heavy. On many articles the expense of getting the goods from the ship's hold at Antofagasta to the importer's warehouse at Oruro amounts to fully as much as the customs duty, and sometimes to

Chief Cities and Internal Transportation.

The population of the principal towns of Bolivia is as follows: La Paz, 78,856; Cochabamba, 28,000; Potosi, 27,000; Oruro, 22,000; Sucre, 20,900; Santa Cruz, 20,000. The La Paz figures are from a census of the city and suburbs taken in July, 1909. The other figures are estimates of the present population based on the last general census in 1900, and are published in the official Guia del Viajero en Bolivia of the Ministry of Colonization and Agriculture.

Of these towns only La Paz and Oruro can be reached by rail. Sucre, the old capital, is reached in four and one-half days over a 214-mile stagecoach road from Challapata, a small railway station 126 miles north of Uyuni and 68 miles south of Oruro. From Oruro to Cochabamba the stagecoach road is 109 miles long and the trip is made in two days. From Uyuni to Potosi the stagecoach road is 123 miles and the journey takes two days. They new railway lines that are being built to connect the last two points will be longer than the road taken by the stagecoaches.

Bolivar is deficient in means of communication, and this has retarded its development. The Government is alive to the necessity of railroads, and though some deputies in Congress have opposed them on the score that they will deprive the Indians owning llamas of their livelihood, the country is now entering on an era of railway expansion that will throw open this secluded country to the world and permit the development of its great mineral and rubber resources that are now little touched.

"How'll you get off for the opening game. You killed your grandmother off last season?"

"I'll get off to go to grandfather's wedding. What's the matter with the old gentleman getting married

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinning in North Carolina or South Carolina. Twenty years experience. Married; sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 5.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 6.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Address No. 7.

WANTED—Position as carder. Have had ten years experience and have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Can give good references. Address No. 8.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held good positions and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 9.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Long experience on both white and colored work. Satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 10.

WANTED—Position as carder or as carder and spinner. Can take position on short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 11.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had several years experience as carder. Good references. Address No. 12.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING.—12 years experience. Understand colored, plain and fancy weaving, also dobby, lenos and jacquard designing. Sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 13.

WANT POSITION AS CARDER or carder and spinner. Have 18 years experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Good manager of help. Address No. 14.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have long experience and can get results. Satisfactory reference. Address No. 15.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on white and fancy. Sober and attend strictly to business. Address No. 16.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill, 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 17.

WANTED—Position as time keeper, shipping clerk or paymaster. Have technical education and experienced in weave room and cloth room. Address No. 18.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am also expert designer. Satisfactory references. Address No. 19.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill, 10 years experience, 30 years old, married. Address No. 20.

larger mill. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 22.

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WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Can give the best of references from present and past mills at which I have worked. Address No. 23.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT.—Am now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 24.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER OF SPINNING or spinning and twisting. Can take position on short notice. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 25.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER and spinner. 39 years of age. Have had 20 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Address No. 26.

They talk about having lady policemen. I suppose if they ever do, they'll put the service stripes on their stockings. Then if you want to find out how long a woman has been on the force you'll have to wait for a rainy day.—Exchange.

"I am going to ask your father for your hand."

"Oh, that will be lovely!"

"You are glad?"

"Delighted! I will call and bring you flowers every day until you are able to be out again. I have never seen the inside of a hospital."—Ex.

A young mistress being short two cents in paying a bill called down stairs through the speaking tube to the hired girl:

"Maggie, have you got a couple of coppers down stairs?"

"Yes, ma'm," replied Maggie; "they are cousins of mine."

A woman who was called "fat" by her enemies, always had the habit of buying two sets when she went to the theatre in order that she could have plenty of room.

The other afternoon she went to a show and, as usual, bought two seats at the box office, and passing inside handed the two stubs to the usher.

"Where is the party who is going to use the other stub?" asked the usher.

"I'm going to occupy both seats myself," explained the woman.

"I'd like to see you do it," said the usher, looking closely at the stubs. "The seats are on opposite sides of the aisle."—Exchange.

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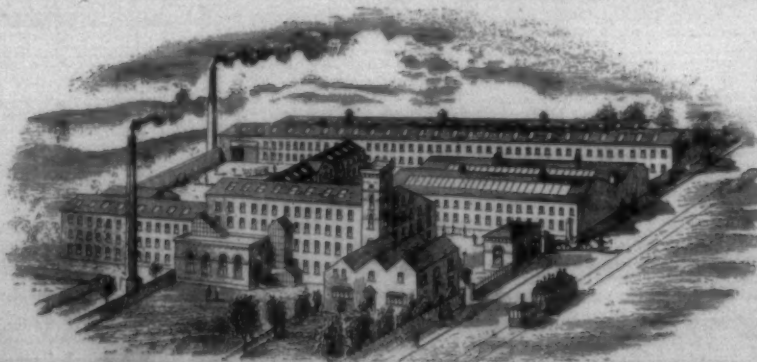
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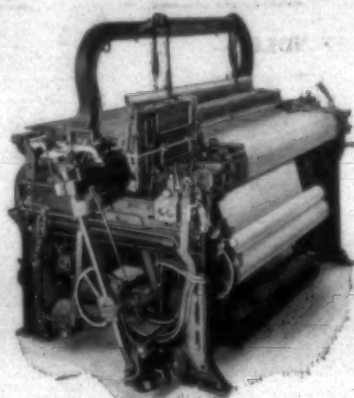
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